

# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION

## POULTRY SPECIAL ISSUE

FEBRUARY, 1907.



BROWN LEGHORNS.

Drawn expressly for Green's Fruit Grower  
by Frank B. White, Chicago.





# WHY HAVE YOU CATARRH!

When we can Relieve or Cure You, No Difference in what bad shape you may be? We deal direct with the Sufferer, direct from our laboratory to you. We have the latest appliance and the most perfect treatment mailed on 10 days' trial FREE. Do not neglect Catarrh. It is very dangerous. Delay will decrease the probability of a Cure and increase complications.

I Can Relieve You of

## CATARRH

I WILL  
PROVE IT  
FREE!

Because I KNOW what my New and Wonderful Discovery has already done for Hundreds—will do for You—I will cheerfully and willingly send a Full Treatment to you, prepaid, Absolutely FREE, for TEN DAYS' TRIAL.



I offer what is really a Blessing to sufferers from Catarrh—Head, Bronchial and Throat trouble.

A new and wonderful medical discovery that cures by striking right at the root and cause of the disease—by KILLING THE GERMS.

A CURE for YOU, no matter what bad shape you are in.

Now I do not ask you to take my word nor that of the cured hundreds. Instead, I want you to try this treatment, entirely at my personal risk at my expense. Just say the word and I will send you the treatment to you, without pay or promise on your part. If, at the end of ten days' treatment, you do not feel like a new being, if you do not honestly bless the day that you answered this advertisement, simply return the treatment to me. You are nothing out. Isn't that a fair and honorable offer? Your word decides it. I fully trust and believe you.

My afflicted friend, do not suffer longer from this cruel disease, Catarrh. Don't drag out a miserable existence, a curse to yourself, a nuisance to those around you. Don't let down the bars to more dangerous disease. (CONSUMPTION MOST FREQUENTLY STARTS IN CATARRH.)

My new treatment is applied direct. No drugs to swallow; its application is a pleasure. As if by magic, it stops the hawking, spitting, and snuffing, relieves the maddening head noises; does away with the nauseating dropping of mucus into the throat; the queer, stuffy, and oppressed feeling of the head; the painful burning and smarting of the air passages. Soothes and heals the irritated membranes, and leaves the head CLEAR AS A BELL.

It is a folly to take medicine into the stomach to kill the germs of Catarrh in the head.

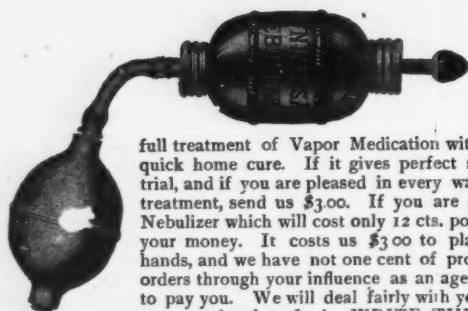
Air was the agency that carried the germs of disease there, and it must be the agency to remove them.

My treatment positively cures Catarrh, Head Colds, Pains and Roaring in the Head, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Headache, Partial Deafness, LaGrippe and all diseases of the air passages by a patented method of dry inhalation.

The treatment is easily carried with you, may be used anywhere, at any time.

Our treatment is its own testimonial. You pay nothing until we prove the treatment to be as represented.

## OUR SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER.



If you will write us a mere Postal Card mentioning Green's Fruit Grower, we will mail you our new Universal Nebulizer, that cannot leak, spill or evaporate, with full treatment of Vapor Medication with complete directions for a quick home cure. If it gives perfect satisfaction after ten days' trial, and if you are pleased in every way, and wish to continue the treatment, send us \$3.00. If you are not satisfied mail back the Nebulizer which will cost only 12 cts. postage and you will still have your money. It costs us \$3.00 to place this treatment in your hands, and we have not one cent of profit except we receive future orders through your influence as an agent, for which we are willing to pay you. We will deal fairly with you, as we do not want your money unless benefited. WRITE THIS VERY DAY. Address

**IN EVERY CASE** our customer is the judge. We were the first to send our treatment on trial free. We have done this kind of business for 16 years and our customers have enjoyed this privilege during that time. We want no money unless we can give value received. Our customers trust us and we trust them. We try to be honest with them, and ask as a favor that they try to be honest with us.

**WE LEAD,** others are trying to follow low. Ten years of successful business in giving the people at all times more than their money's worth, have placed us beyond the novice. When people write us for our treatment, they know they will get something that will give satisfaction, or they have the privilege of returning it. We always try to deal with the people so that our conduct and the merits of our goods establish confidence on general principles.

## SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

Have you any of the following symptoms? If so, you have Catarrh in some form and should immediately send for a Nebulizer on trial free. See special trial offer.

- Do you hawk and spit up matter?
- Do you have watery eyes?
- Is there buzzing and roaring in your ears?
- Is there a dropping in the back part of throat?
- Does your nose discharge?
- Does your nose feel full?
- Do you sneeze a good deal?
- Do crusts form in the nose?
- Do you have pains across front part of head?
- Do you have pains across the eyes?
- Is your breath offensive?
- Is your hearing impaired?
- Are you losing your sense of smell?
- Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?

## IF YOU HAVE CATARRH

And continue to suffer with it, it is simply carelessness on your part. You can get well at home if you want to. We offer you the most effectual remedy on approval. You will not need to spend a month to get a benefit. Ten days will tell the story. You will get relief often on the first day. Stubborn cases require a longer time, of course. From every part of the country we receive complimentary proof of its wonderful cures.

## WE WILL MAIL

The Universal Nebulizer to any reader of this paper who is afflicted with Catarrh. We want no pay unless it benefits you. We take all the risk in furnishing you the treatment, paying the postage, the cost of the advertisement, our reputation and all. You can use the treatment which will only take a few minutes of your time several times a day. It will be time well spent, and you will soon see the folly of continuing to suffer with your catarrh.

## OUR TREATMENT

Contains no alcohol, no opiates, no narcotics, and conforms with the pure food and drug act of June 30, 1906. No treatment has a better reputation or more friends considering the length of time it has been on the market. The way we offer this treatment establishes confidence in every thinking person. It is the treatment for Catarrh and don't forget it.

We Use in Our Preparations

## PINE OZONE

A Product Made Exclusively from the Exudation of the Southern Pine.

UNIVERSAL NEBULIZER CO., LOCK BOX 404, ASHLAND, OHIO.



# "THERE IS BIG MONEY IN POULTRY."

## GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION

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Number 2.

### Bob's Rooster.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by S. O. Crates.

There was a young man and his name it was Bob,  
He had a clay pipe, it was made of a cob.  
He lived in a shanty without any door,  
And never a bit of wood used in the floor.

He had an old rooster he found was a hen,  
He set her on eggs, I think there was ten.  
Every chick that it hatched he found was a duck,  
He raised them all up for to keep his good luck.

The duckies went down for to swim in the lake,  
But never a swim did the poor duckies take.  
For the lake it was dry as the palm of your hand  
And never a place for the duckies to stand.

The feathers they had, they never had one.  
The flesh it was funny, grew inside the bone,  
And green was their color, a curious mob  
For when they were grown every one was a lobster.

### Capons and Caponizing.

So many times we are asked, are capons profitable? We never tried the experiment but once and although we found them profitable at that time there is no doubt but that they are not always so, says the "Poultry Tribune." We cannot expect to caponize scrubs and runts and make profitable capons of them. Caponizing will not perform miracles. Any of the good market breeds make good capons. I think I might say that any of the American or Asiatic class, while the Mediterraneans or mixed flock would better be sold as chicks when about two months of age.

A writer in "Poultry Husbandry," says that he purchased a number of scrub cockerels and caponized them. He wanted them for use on his own table and was satisfied with the result, although he says they did not grow larger and presented a very unattractive appearance in the yard. The advantage of caponizing them came from the fact that they did not quarrel, and being, because of caponizing, of a lazy disposition, their flesh was more tender and wholesome. I am told that with each set of caponizing tools full directions are sent for their use so plain and simple that anyone at all skillful can perform the operation.

Usually an expert caponizer is sent out by all the larger firms that buy poultry who performs the operations gratis, and the only consideration being that the capons are sold to the firm sending the caponizer when they are of saleable age. A price is set varying with the weight of the capons when sold. The larger the capon, the higher the price it brings. Anyone knowing of the surgical cleanliness practiced in all hospitals at all times, but especially before, after and during the slightest operation, would wonder at the carelessness (without serious after results) of the caponizer. Once in a while one is killed during the operation but this is unusual. As a general thing the bird jumps down from the operation table and hunts for food and water as though it had only been caught and petted. In a short time even the sore could not be found. I am told that many women become successful caponizers. Many women are capable of it, but it requires some practice, steady nerves and skill.

After buying your tools of Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., and studying directions carefully, better experiment some day when you want "frys" for dinner, it will not take many trials for you to discover whether you have the requisite skill or not.

One reason why capons are not found profitable by many people is that they are sold when too young. A capon is at its best when from twelve to fifteen months of age. I think, too, that capons should be yarded and fed especial fattening foods a month or two before selling. If one only caponized a few for her own table or for a fancy trade it would certainly pay if the surplus were disposed of to the best advantage.

A capon does not grow a comb nor crow, but what are called "slips" do. A slip being neither a cockerel nor a capon, but a cockerel someone has



"MIKE"

Of the "White Wyandotte Farm," Inglewood, California. He says: "I like chicks and guard them against their enemies. My record is seventeen cats and one skunk in two weeks. Can any dog in America beat that?"

### How to Get Winter Eggs.

For winter layers you can put your faith in small flocks of early hatched pullets, uniform in size, shape and age, says New York Tribune. The winter layers are scarce as hens' teeth in a big flock of all sizes and ages. The farmer who spares neither time nor expense to provide separate quarters for other stock on the farm thinks there is no use doing the same with poultry, and pullets and yearlings and two-year-olds are all kept together. This is a mistake many farmers make. The large flocks never lay well, especially in winter, and in a mixed lot the proper amount of feed for one type is too much or too little for another.

No extra warm house is needed, but few eggs will be produced in a house so cold that the tall, overhanging combs, of the Leghorn will freeze. Good layers and a poultry house where the wind, rain and snow can enter are not found in the same firm.

The refuse from the hay loft is fine material for making a litter for the hens to scratch in. The fowls will eat the leaves and seeds from the clover—both good feeds. The lime in the clover helps to make a thick eggshell, and that is what the market desires. The hens do not enjoy scratching in damp, heavy litter; it should be changed and stirred up occasionally. To prevent dirt being scratched into grit boxes, water fountains, etc., attach them to the wall just handy for the fowls to reach.

Sheaf wheat and oats are egg producing foods and are among the best foods that can be given in cold weather to give the fowls needed exercise to keep them warm. To lay in cold weather the hens must have enough food for bodily needs and some surplus for warmth and eggs. An amount of food that produces eggs in winter would be considered heavy feeding in summer. When the price of eggs is counted at this season it is certainly profitable to give the hens enough feed to make them lay, else what we do give is a total loss. The proper amount of feed and regular feeding and water are important.

The habit of laying is usually hereditary, but once in a while a pullet bred from a prolific layer is a failure as an egg producer. The pullet that is a shy layer will be a failure in this respect to the end of the chapter. It is well to keep an eye open and find out which are the busy birds and best layers and breed from them; and be sure the males you get are from good laying strains. A nervous, active hen, with long, deep body, is generally a good layer in spite of disadvantages.

Any woman desiring employment, pleasant, profitable and independent, would do well to take up the poultry business, but she must grow into it, not go into it, for to grow into it is the only successful way to get into it. By starting on a small scale, one learns the details of the business which is necessary in this, as in all transactions. Poultry raising is unique among occupations in that the beginner is able to earn a pretty fair salary during the period of probation. To be sure, riches will not come with the first year's work, but the poultry raiser, if industrious, will earn so much more than the average school teacher, or young lady engaged in stenography and typewriting, that the occupation may well be considered particularly remunerative.

Why should any woman go without the necessities or luxuries of life when so easily earned? Don't think of the work, though it is pleasant and healthful, just think of the pleasure of being independent and of the profit you will make on your labor.

There is a fortune in the poultry business. The market opened to the poultry raiser has broadened greatly of late years, owing to the vast increase in population of the cities; also the canning factories and cold storage establishments which are continually storing away the products of the poultry yards, making the demand always greater than the supply.

### Brown Eggs and White.

It is a curious fallacy that the brown colored egg is necessarily superior to the ordinary white egg, a belief which has led to the practice of artificially coloring the latter in imitation of the former. It is doubtful whether the color of the shell bears any relationship to the nourishing quality of the egg. As those who rear poultry know, it is merely an indication of the strain of the laying bird. Still, a preference is very commonly shown for the brown or coffee colored egg; the color is attractive, and, led by the eye, the choice is very generally made in favor of what is regarded as the richer and superior article. The practice of deception is thus encouraged. The shell of the white egg is stained in the simplest possible way, perhaps by immersions in a decoction of coffee berries or by means of an aniline dye. This resource may satisfy the eye, but, after all, there is probably not the slightest difference from the nutritive point of view between the naturally brown colored egg and the white one.

Seventy-four per cent. of an egg is water. Note the importance of providing good fresh clear water for the fowls for best results in egg production.

Fourteen and a half per cent. of an egg is protein. Give feed rich in protein. Lean meat, fresh cut clover, alfalfa and wheat bran are also possessed of protein. Ten and one-half per cent. of an egg is fat.

The shell of an egg is composed of lime, and it takes considerable to produce the shell for an egg every other day. It is a drain on the system, and sea shells, air-slaked limes and fresh cut bone assist the hen materially in the production of eggs. Corn will produce the fat necessary, wheat being preferred to corn in warm climates.—Petaluma "Poultry Journal."

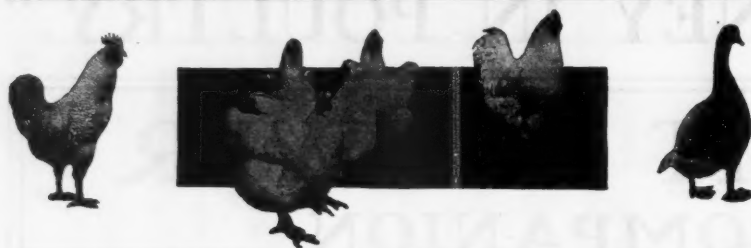
tried with only partial success to coponize. While they would not fill a fancy market trade they may be used at home and their meat is much more tender and they grow to larger size than the ordinary cockerel.

Cockerels should be caponized when from one to two months of age and should have no food in their intestines at the time the operation is performed. Better leave them shut in all night and until afternoon of the next day, without food or water. They are easily caught with the chicken catcher each poultry raiser should have, namely, a piece of wire six feet long, bent at one end into a curve to catch the chicken's foot. A shorter piece of wire may be nailed to the broom handle or stick of similar nature.

By using one of these catchers when one wishes to catch a chicken for any purpose the leg is caught above the foot and the fowls drawn gently but firmly toward one until it can be picked up by the owner. The rest of the flock is not frightened in the least and one soon becomes expert at it and can pick up any chicken at any time without any protest from the victim. I wondered why this catcher was not in more common use after seeing a woman chase a chicken for one-half hour or longer before catching and having it cooking in another half hour.

Turkeys.—Avoid unsound grain. Nothing equals good sound grain of all kinds for feeding the growing turkeys. Do not use poor, shriveled, or musty grain of any kind. It is a mistaken notion that it will pay to feed inferior grain to any kind of growing fowl. It is a loss of both time and money to do so as nothing but disappointment can result from its use. The best results always come from having the best quality of stock and giving it the best food and care.





### Turkeys.

As a rule no kinder or more careful mother can be found than the turkey hen, yet in many ways, some are better than others, says the Poultry Tribune.

This summer we have made a study of the turkey hen as a mother, and find there is as much difference in disposition as any other mother. In many instances, we find the young hen a much better mother than the hen from three to four years old, although this is not a new discovery by any means.

The old hen is usually more nervous, and crosser to her attendant, than the young mother, often injuring or killing the little ones, when one goes near her, in her efforts to protect them from their supposed enemy. Again when feed is given them in her excitement she jumps into the midst tramples and scratches sending the little ones to death and destruction. Her wildness and repeated warnings, causes them to be very shy, so that it is impossible to tame them, in order to treat them for lice. She does not allow another fowl near, but flies at it with a vengeance, often crippling some of her own little brood.

As soon as she is given her liberty, she immediately takes them to the highest weeds in the farthest corner of the farm and you may bring her home every night for a month and still she will stay away and hide, if possible, until at last she returns without a poult.

If you have a hen of this disposition don't waste any time with her. Take her poult away from her, shut them away for a day and night and then give them to another hen, of a better disposition, with poult as nearly the same age as possible.

To be sure there are exceptions to this rule, and it is not always the old hen that has the worst disposition but usually we find the young hen the best of the two. Especially if she has been raised by a quiet, gentle mother. A quiet gentle disposition has its refining influence even among turkeys, and the sons and daughters of a quiet, refined turkey hen, will be in disposition very much like herself.

A hen that can be trusted with twelve or fifteen eggs and will allow you to handle them without hissing like a rattlesnake or will scarcely move when given her little ones lest she steps on them, is careful and kind, and instead of giving the note of warning when approached with feed she softly calls them around her and teaches them to be friendly and trustful. A hen that will adopt all the little orphans you may give them, even though some of them may be foreign born and will lead her little ones back to safety when given her liberty, a hen with these combined qualities and has the mother instinct strongly developed is worth money in the turkey business, and deserves a special leg band and a place above all others in the turkey record.

**Semi-Wild Nature of Turkeys.**—While our present-day turkeys are classed as "domestic fowls," they are rather semi-domestic when compared with other poultry. For this reason the treatment given them must differ from that given to hens and chickens, and houses or coops that will serve for the latter will not meet the wants of the turkey hen. She must have a house or box in which she can stand erect and stretch her neck and look about. The floor of this must be clean and dry for the pouts; it may be of boards, but dry, clean earth is best for both the hen and poult. This natural environment has a beneficial influence upon the mother and the young turkeys. It adds to both health and spirits, and helps to develop constitutional vigor.

### To Break Up Broody Hens.

The best plan to break up broody hens is to take them the first night they are discovered on the nest or as soon after as possible and confine them in a slat bottom coop for a few days. If the bottom of the coop is so arranged that the slats are about two inches apart and about two inches wide the hen will not be able to find a comfortable place to sit and will be obliged to roost. It is seldom necessary to keep a bird in such a coop longer than four or five days. If she is persistent and insists on going back on the nest after you have returned her to the flock, put her back in the slat coop for a few days more.

### Fur Fowls.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George Bancroft Griffith.

A pair of these funny little pets were procured in Yokohama, Japan, not long ago, for a gentleman in New York. They were shipped as "Fur Fowls" on a vessel called the Manifest—being generally so called in their native land. They have been termed by some persons "white skinned Silkies," but it is not the skin only, for many points of dissimilarity exist, that show them to be as much a distinct variety from silkies as any two varieties of Spanish or Asiatic breeds are distinct from each other. Silkies have simple top knots as per Standard, while these little birds have muffs, beards and top knots, while many of them have combs separated in the center, as Poland or French breeds. None have the knob comb of the silky, and their combs and gills are bright, light red; their forms differ from the Silkies in that the silky cocks are much larger than the hens, and have good hackles, although rather small tails; yet the hens have still less. The cocks and hens of the fur fowls being so much alike, that the sexes can hardly be distinguished till they are several months old, some

Hamburg's, and very rich; they scratch but very little, and not being heavy, it makes them a very desirable fowl for many situations—one that will prove a source, it is fully believed, of pleasure and profit.

### More Than Money in Poultry.

It may be said that to those closely confined by business the field of poultry culture offers greater opportunities than almost any other calling, says "Commercial Poultry." The capital and ground required can be suited to circumstances. It can be engaged in by rich and poor, high and low, and by people in all walks in life. The danger of overcrowding the business is hardly to be taken into consideration. The outdoor work necessary in caring for a small flock of fowls is just what the man of confinement needs to tone up his system. It will be found better than the doctor's stimulants or the seaside visit. And the satisfaction to the housewife in having fresh laid eggs and fresh poultry for the table is in marked contrast to the disappointment not infrequently experienced by the many who depend on the open market for their supply. And this brings to mind another large class of poultry raisers who are in the business solely for the satisfaction there is in having fresh eggs and poultry for the table. They feel that if this end alone is accomplished the care of the flock has been well worth while. And who can say it has not? But in many cases the product of the family flock exceeds the needs of the table and there is a surplus of fresh eggs and poultry which can be disposed of at good prices. It is not infrequent that the returns from this surplus nearly and even more than pay for the cost of the feed for the whole flock, thus leaving the table supply near-



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

amusing mistakes have been made in mating them, causing no little fun when the real character of the birds was discovered. As the cocks and hens are about equal in size, top knots, muffs and beards, perhaps one cock may show first, and have a larger comb or muff, but another one of the flock, which is most like him, may prove a hen. They have five toes, lead-color legs and lightly feathered; pure white skins and white bones. It is worth while to know in what general characters this little Jap differs from our other poultry. Here we come to something entirely novel in fowls. Every one who has but a small garden knows the difficulties of keeping poultry (if they keep the large Asiatic breeds,) so as not to have them top the fences; they are often found to be too large and unprofitable, shut up; if they are let out, they tread down the flower beds badly by their great weight. Should one fancy the lighter breeds, they are met by another trouble: flying over fences, and scratching all over the garden. Even bantams are hard to keep within a small enclosure. Now, in these novel little fur fowls, it is found we have combined all the best points of several breeds; they are exceedingly docile, allowing one to handle them, and if petted a little, they enjoy such familiarity. Their contentedness in a small enclosure is said to be remarkable; if they are only well fed, they do not care to ramble; and when the chicks are cooped out in a field, under a hen, they show great attachment to the spot. After the hen has left them they never travel far from it, voluntarily; they cannot fly over a four foot fence, so are easily kept in a place that other fowls, except large Asiatics, could not be kept in; they range in size between a bantam and ordinary sized fowl; their egg is large for the size of the bird, being as large as a penciled

ly if not all profit, a profit which can hardly be given a money value.

There are other occupations which afford pleasure and profit other than that which is generally figured in dollars and cents, but there are no better. There is always something new to learn, something to interest, and any true lover of nature cannot help being interested in poultry. However, if one is not willing to perform the menial labor, necessary in the proper care of poultry, he better not engage in the business. The chances are ten to one he will realize neither comfort, pleasure or profit. He better be content in admiring the work of others.

### Have You Noticed.

That in hen culture dreamers, drones, dirt and deterioration define defeat and disaster?

That push and perseverance produces pennies?

That weight worth while waxes well with work and will?

That a clean coop and a clear conscience are conditions that conform with confidence and coin?

That lice and listlessness are linked to laziness?

That questionable quirks and queer quibblings quicken quackery?—American Stock Keeper.

Don't say what you are going to do.

### Culling and Selection.

This is a good time to do some culling. There are culls in every flock, no matter whether they are finely bred for the show room or just good common stock, says Progressive Poultry Journal. Old hens that have outlived their usefulness should now be sent to market as I notice that the older a hen gets, the longer it takes her to molt and usually a little later in the season each year. Send them to market as soon as the old feathers begin to fall, as then they will have done laying for the season and if they molt late very few eggs will be laid before next spring. Then there are in every flock of young stock, some that seem to hang back, are long legged, rough feathered and unhealthy. These should be disposed of in some way to the best advantage as it is only depriving the better stock of the needed room to have these around, and no kind of care or feed will make them profitable.

This is a good time to select the breeding stock for next season as far as possible. In old stock the birds that drop their old coat of feathers and put on their new coat quickly are good stock to keep as this shows constitutional vigor; of course, it is taken for granted that they have held their color well. In young stock, hold onto the ones that develop a good, strong frame and show vigorous health. I notice among my Plymouth Rock chicks one fine, big, bright fellow that has been crowing since he was three months old, something unusual in Rocks; if nothing happens to that fellow, he will be one of my breeders for next season. These suggestions are intended as much for the poultry farmer as for the fancier, as care in selecting the best for breeders and in properly housing them is of as much importance in the one branch of poultry culture as another. Remember that a flock of good, fair grade stock will prove more attractive and more profitable if well housed, well fed and kept free from lice and disease, than will a flock of the finest breeding if allowed to rustle for a living, compelled to roost in filthy houses and devoured with lice. In connection with proper housing, I will say that fowls are not properly housed that are compelled to roost over their own droppings for weeks and even months. I care not how elaborate the house may be on the outside, it is the inside with which the poultry has to do.

### Clucks and Cackles.

The United States department of agriculture recommends in warding off roup a decrease in the proportion of corn and an increase in the proportion of meat food in the daily ration.

For sneezing and slight colds a simple remedy is a tablespoonful of kerosene in the drinking water, to be repeated for several days in succession.

For sore head or chicken pox an ointment made of two parts lard and one part kerosene is reliable. Another cure for sore head is bathing with salt water and afterwards anointing with carbolized vaseline.

Cases of roup have been greatly benefited by placing a little bromide of potassium in the drinking water.

It is a noteworthy fact that the cry of cholera comes from sections where corn is the main diet.

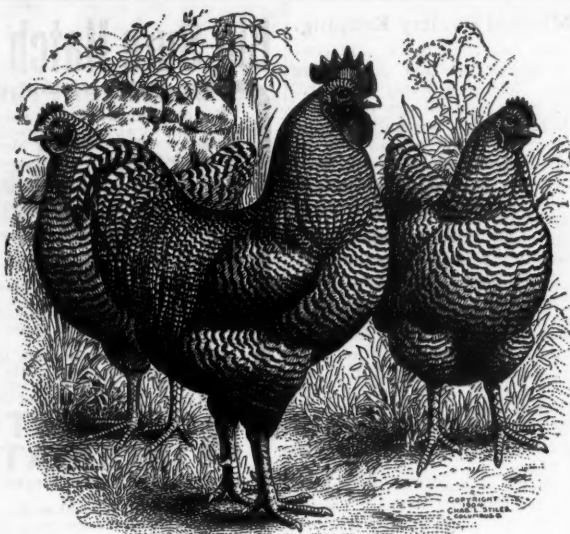
Disease comes to many flocks through the drinking vessels. Disease lurks in filthy water fountains.

Much has been said and written about winter feed for laying hens, during the other seasons of the year biddy can, to quite an extent, take care of herself if given proper range. It is the winter time that taxes the ingenuity of the poultry raisers to find a suitable food for the laying hen, a food that will cause the hen to lay at a time when eggs command the highest price, and at the same time keep the fowls in a healthy, vigorous condition. Then, too, the item of expense should be considered carefully.

**The Use of Incubators.**—The eggs of turkeys can be hatched in incubators quite as well as the eggs of other fowls. It is preferable, however, to have them hatched by the hens that are to brood them; in fact, this is the prevailing custom. There is a feeling of confidence when the eggs are in the care of a broody hen which does not exist when artificial methods are employed which depend for success on the care of an attendant.







BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

## Two Poultry Stories

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### Sam, the Cockerel.

One pet which I remember to have had was a handsome cockerel, as gay and gallant a fellow as ever scratched up seed-corn, or garden-seeds, for the young pullets.

Sam was a foundingling; that is, he was cast off by an unnatural mother, who, from the time he was hatched, refused to own him. In this sad condition my father found him, and brought him to me. I took him and put him in a basket of wool, where I kept him most of the time, for a week or two, feeding him regularly and taking excellent care of him. He grew and thrived, and finally became a great house-pet and favorite. My father was especially amused by him, but my mother, I am sorry to say, always considered him rather troublesome, or, as she remarked, "more plague than profit." Now I think of it, it must have been rather trying to have had him pecking at a nice loaf of bread, when it was set down before the fire to raise, and I don't suppose that the print of his feet made the prettiest sort of a stamp for cookies and pie-crust.

Sam was intelligent, very. I think I never saw a fowl turn up his eye with such a cunning expression after a piece of mischief. He showed such a real affection for me, that I grew excessively fond of him. But, ah, I was more fond than wise! Under my dotting care, he never learned to roost with the chickens. I feared that something dreadful might happen to him if he went up into a high tree to sleep; so when he grew too large to lie in his basket of wool, I used to stow him away very snugly in a leg of an old pair of pantaloons, and lay him in a warm place under a corner of the wood-house. In the morning, I had always to take him out; and as I was not, I regret to say, a very early riser, the poor fellow never saw daylight till two or three hours after all the other cocks in the neighbourhood were up and crowing.

After Sam was full-grown, and had a "coat of many colors" and a tall of gay feathers, it was really very odd and laughable to see how every evening, just at sundown, he would leave all the other fowls with whom he had strutted and crowed and fought all day, and come meekly to me, to be put to bed in the old pantaloons.

But one morning, one sad, dark morning, I found him strangely still when I went to release him from his nightly confinement. He did not flutter, nor give a sort of smothered crow, as he usually did. The leg of which I took hold to pull him out, seemed very cold and stiff. Alas, he had but one leg! Alas, he had no head at all! My poor Sam had been murdered and partly devoured by a cruel rat some time in the night!

I took the mangled body into the house, and sat down in a corner with it in my lap, and cried over it a long time. It may seem very odd and ridiculous, but I really grieved for my dead pet; for I believed he had loved and respected me as much as it is in a cockerel's heart to love and respect any one. I knew I had loved him, and I reproached myself bitterly for never having allowed him to learn to roost.

At last my brothers came to me, and very kindly and gently persuaded me to let Sam be buried out of my sight. They dug a little grave under the elm tree, by the side of Keturah, laid the body down, wrapped in a large cabbage-leaf, filled in the earth, and turfed over the place. My brother Rufus, who knew a little Latin, printed on a shingle the words, "Hic jacet Samuelus,"—which mean, "Here lies Sam,"—and placed it above where the

head of the unfortunate fowl should have been.

I missed this pet very much; indeed, everybody missed him after he was gone, and even now I cannot laugh heartily when I think of the morning when I found him dead.

### Jack, the Drake.

It happened that once, during a walk in the fields, I found a duck's egg right in my path. We had then no ducks in our farm-yard, and I thought it would be a fine idea to have one for a pet. So I wrapped the egg in wool, and put it into a basket, which I hung in a warm corner by the kitchen-fire. My brothers laughed at me, saying that the egg would never be anything more than an egg, if left there; but I had faith to believe that I should some time see a fine duckling peeping out of the shell, very much to the astonishment of all unbelieving boys. I used to go to the basket, lift up the wool and look at that little blue-hued treasure three or four times a day, or take it out and hold it against my bosom, and breathe upon it in anxious expectation; until I began to think that a watched egg never would hatch. But my tiresome suspense finally came to a happy end. At about the time when, if he had had a mother, she would have been looking for him, Jack, the drake, presented his bill to the world that owed him a living. He came out as plump and hearty a little fowl as could reasonably be expected. But what to do with him was the question. After a while I concluded to take him to a hen who had just hatched a brood of chickens, thinking that, as he was a friendless orphan, she might adopt him for charity's sake. But Biddy was already like the celebrated

"Old woman that lived in a shoe, Who had so many children that she didn't know what to do."

With thirteen little ones of her own, and living in a small and rather inconvenient coop, it was no wonder that she felt unwilling to have any addition to her family. But she might have declined civilly. I am afraid she was a sad vixen, for no sooner did she see the poor duckling among her chickens, than she strode up to him, and with one peck took the skin from his head,—scalped him,—the old savage! I rescued Jack from her as soon as possible, and dressed his wound with lint as well as I could, for I felt something like a parent to the fowl myself. He recovered after a while, but, unfortunately, no feathers grew again on his head—he was always quite bald,—which gave him an appearance of great age. I once tried to remedy this evil by sticking some feathers on to his head with tar; but, like all other wigs it deceived no one, only making him look older and queerer than ever. What made the matter worse was, that I had selected some long and very bright feathers, which stood up so bold on his head that the other fowls resented it, and pecked at the poor wig till they pecked it all off.

While Jack was yet young, he one day fell into the cistern, which had been left open. Of course he could not get out, and he soon tired of swimming, I suppose, and sunk. At least, when he was drawn up, he looked as though he had been in the water a long time, and seemed quite dead. Yet, hoping to revive him, I placed him in his old basket of wool, which I set down on the hearth. He decided indeed come to life, but the first thing the silly creature did on leaving his nest was to run into the midst of the fire, and before I could get him out, he was very badly burned. He recovered from this also, but with bare spots all over his body. In his tail there never afterwards grew more than three short feathers. But his trials were not over yet. After he was full-grown, he

was once found fast by one leg in a great iron rat-trap. When he was released, his leg was found to be broken. But my brother William, who was then inclined to be a doctor, which he has since become, and who had watched my father during surgical operations, splinted and bound up the broken limb, and kept the patient under a barrel for a week, so that he should not attempt to use it. At the end of that time, Jack could get about a little, but with a very bad limp, which he never got over. But as the duck family never had the name of walking very handsomely, that was no great matter.

After all these accidents and mishaps, I hardly need tell you that Jack had little beauty to boast of, or plume himself upon. He was in truth sadly disfigured,—about the ugliest fowl possible to meet in a long day's journey. Indeed, he used to be shown up to people as a curiosity on account of his ugliness.

I remember a little city girl coming to see me that summer. She talked a great deal about her fine wax-dolls with rolling eyes and jointed legs, her white, curly French lap-dog, and, best and prettiest of everything, her beautiful yellow canary-bird, which sung and sung all the day long. I grew almost dizzy with hearing of such grand and wonderful things, and sat with my mouth wide open to swallow her great stories. At last, she turned to me and asked, with a curl of her pretty red lips, "Have you no pet-birds, little girl?" Now, she always called me "little girl," though I was a year older and a head taller than she. I replied, "Yes, I have one," and led the way to the back-yard, where I introduced her to Jack. I thought I should have died of laughter when she came to see him. Such faces as she made up!

I am sorry to say, that the other fowls in the yard, from the oldest hen down to the rooster without spurs, and even to the green goslings, seemed to see and feel Jack's want of personal pretensions and attractions, and always treated him with marked contempt, not to say cruelty. The little chickens followed him about, peeping and cackling with derision, very much as the naughty children of the old Bible times mocked at the good, bald-headed prophet. But poor Jack didn't have it in his power to punish the ill-mannered creatures as Elisha did those saucy children, when he called the hungry she-bears to put a stop to their wicked fun. In fact, I don't think he would have done so if he could, for all this hard treatment never made him angry or disobedient. He had an excellent temper, and was always meek and quiet, though there was a melancholy hang to his bald head, and his three lonesome tail-feathers drooped sadly toward the ground. When he was ever so lean and hungry, he would gallantly give up his dinner to the plump, glossy-breasted pullets, though they would put on lofty airs, step lightly, eye him scornfully, and seem to be making fun of his queer looks all the time. He took every thing so kindly! He was like a few, a very few people we meet, who, the uglier they grow, the more goodness they have at heart, and the worse the world treats them, the better they are to it.

But Jack had one true friend. I liked him, and more than once defended him from cross old hens, and tyrannical cocks. But perhaps my love was too much mixed up with pity for him to have felt highly complimented by it. Yet he seemed to cherish a great affection for me, and to look up to me as his guardian and protector.

As you have seen, Jack was always getting into scrapes, and at last he got into one which even I could not get him out of. He one day rashly swam out into the mill-pond, which was then very high, from a freshet, and which carried him over the dam, where, as he was a very delicate fowl, he was drowned, or his neck was broken, by the great rush and tumble of the water. I have sometimes thought that it might be that he was tired of life, and grieved by the way the world had used him, and so put an end to himself. But I hope it was not so; for with all his oddities and misfortunes, Jack seemed too sensible for that.

### Experience of William Condon of Michigan.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I have a fine farm of 190 acres in Michigan. It is a fruit, grain and dairy farm, well located for a canning factory or nursery, as the depot, school and post-office are right on the farm, convenient to the dwelling and tenant house. We have a ten-acre patch of blackberries, on which we cleared \$400 in one season, selling at from seventy cents to one dollar per crate. Raspberries are also valuable, but in my opinion strawberries stand at the head; they bear early and abundantly. Everyone should have a bed of strawberries. No garden is complete without small fruits—they are luscious, and a great addition to the table. A strawberry bed is a literal gold mine.

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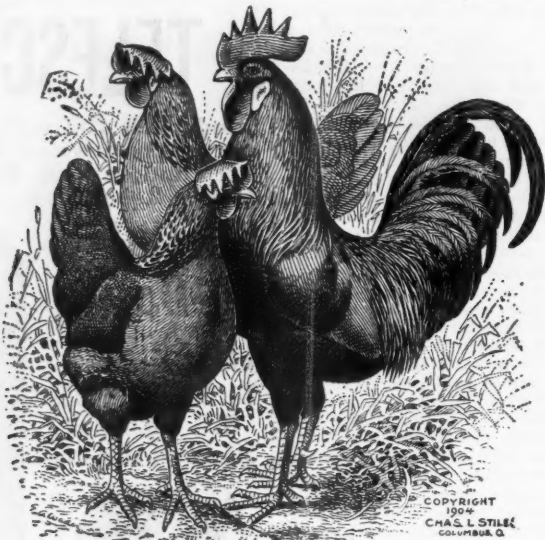
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## Brown Leghorn Poultry.

On the first cover page of this issue of Green's Fruit Grower is a beautiful engraving of a S. C. Brown Leghorn, made for us by White's Class Advertising Co., of Chicago, Ills.

I wish to explain that this drawing was intended for a smaller engraving than the one that appears on our front cover of this issue, for this reason the birds appear larger than designed.

Brown Leghorns are not remarkably large birds; they are not so large as the White Wyandottes or the Barred Plymouth Rocks; they are, however, a very desirable breed and a popular bird the world over. A superior strain of these birds has been fixed more permanently than in any other breed, for this reason it is easier to produce 100 fine breeding birds of S. C. Brown Leghorns than most other breeds. That is to say, there are less culls among them. There is no breed of poultry which will produce more eggs than the S. C. Brown Leghorn. They are vigorous, healthy birds and will thrive where more delicate fowls would perish.

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## What Are Capons?

Capons are aptly termed the "Finest Chicken Meat in the World," for there is nothing growing feathers their equal or superior. A capon is neither rooster or hen—it is nothing else than a capon. After removing the testicles from the cockerel, its nature becomes entirely changed. They take on a more rapid growth, are more tame, awkward in carriage and always exceedingly lazy, take on a very heavy and beautiful plumage, the comb and wattles cease to grow, the spurs do not develop as in the cockerel; and being cast off by both rooster and hen, soon show a fondness for the society of little chicks. To these they will act as mother, covering them with their heavy plumage at night or leading them about during the day. In France this is extensively practiced, the capon taking the place of the mother in rearing chicks, while the mother, unfettered by the cares of her feathered family, becomes a layer only. France is the foremost nation on the globe for bringing much out of little. That they universally practice caponizing is a proof of the large and successful results to be derived from this operation, says "Poultry Success."

Capons.—"The flesh of capons is decidedly sweeter and of finer flavor than that of cocks. They gain from two to four pounds in weight, while the cost of feeding is no more. If the farmer could once get a taste of capon, there would be a great reduction in the number of roosters on his place, says "Rural New Yorker." After capons have once been introduced into a market, there will be a greater demand for them. Any large breed will make fine capons. The operation can be performed at any age but from two to six months gives the best results. I do not see that the birds suffer any pain after the first incision. They lie motionless unless you touch their heads. To show how little people in general know about caponizing, I can relate a fact that came under my observation. At a poultry farm where I was visiting, a lady called and examined some capons. When told what they were, she said they were splendid birds, and asked the proprietor to be sure and send her a sitting of their eggs. It made considerable laughter after her departure."

Grit.—The fact that poultry seems to thrive well with very little grit leads many to partially or entirely neglect this very important item, says "Commercial Poultry." This is a mistake, and a mistake that generally cut into the health and vigor of the fowls, and financially into profits. The importance of grit, and grit of the right kind cannot be too strongly advocated. A plentiful supply of suitable grit where the fowls can get to it at all times means a lower per cent. of fatality among the little chicks, less tendency to bowel trouble, and more rapid and harder growth; with the grown stock, better average health, and greater productiveness on the same or a less amount of food, because of better assimilation of food consumed. This being the case, the item of grit may be considered in the light of economy rather than that of an additional expense.

"I can marry a rich girl whom I do not love, or a penniless girl whom I love dearly. Which shall I do?"  
"Follow your heart, man, and be happy. Marry the poor one. And, say—er—would you mind introducing me to the other?"—Cleveland "Leader."

Excess of grief for the deceased is madness; for it is an injury to the living, and the dead know it not.

## Hopper Method Poultry Keeping.

Of late there has been much said concerning the "hopper method" of feeding poultry, says "Western Fruit Grower." This method is to feed all dry food in a V-shaped hopper, with a small opening at the bottom to allow access by the fowls to the food contained in the hopper. The hopper is filled as often as necessary, and the fowls help themselves to what they want.

The Maine and Connecticut experiment stations have both reported very favorably upon this method, and the claim is made that where fowls have access to different kinds of food they select a balanced ration which is better adapted to their needs than a ration that the poultryman might fix up for them.

After having tried this method, the Maine station reports:

"We have never had so many eggs laid during the winter months by a like number of hens."

This statement is made by reason of their having fed 550 Barred Rock pullets by the hopper method, on all dry feed. They further state that the number of hens lost during the winter was less than ever before.

The Connecticut station makes even a stronger claim for this method. There were twenty-four Rhode Island Red pullets brought to laying maturity at four and a half months old.

The saving of labor and expense by this method will be readily seen, as by the ordinary methods of feeding and watering no one man could attend to such a number of birds.

## Egg Eaters.

The question with the breeder is how to get the eggs from these hens to use for hatching, as we long ago gave up the idea of curing them after trying all kinds of sure cures, like clipping end off bill, feeding eggs filled with various nostrums, laying numerous plaster of paris eggs around the runs and in the nests, but have not found anything that beats the confirmed egg-eaters permanently, as they would soon come back to it, even after a year, says "Fruit Belt."

Our way has been to make nests that will keep them from getting the eggs. The best is to take two cheese boxes or boxes of any kind or right size for the nest box, cut a hole in center of the bottom of one about two inches in diameter, make a nest with straw, or better, excelsior, of the right shape, pretty deep, cover with burlap cut to fit, tack the edges, tacking under the hole so the eggs will not break by striking them in rolling through the hole. Bore numerous small holes in the box and sew through the burlap nest and all to keep them in shape. Then take a plaster nest egg, put a hole through and sew it fast near the bottom, but not so as to keep the eggs from rolling through the hole into the box below. To make the lower box use the same material, make highest in the middle under the hole so the egg will roll away out of reach of the hens, and they will soon get so they will not stand around watching the hens on the nest. Have one or two of these in each breeding pen and take all others out so they will be compelled to use them.

No action will be considered as blameless, unless the will was so; for by the will the act was dictated.

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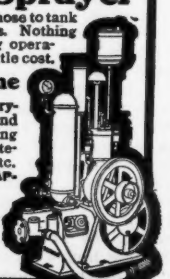
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The Cyphers Incubator Company, always a pioneer in everything that can in any way advance the interests of the poultry industry—has this year devoted its unusually handsome catalog—a book of 244 pages (8x11)—largely to a discussion of "How To Make More Money With Poultry and Incubators." Among its notable contents are six authoritative chapters relating to the Profitable Results to be obtained from various phases of poultry raising. These will be found invaluable for the beginner or the farmer who desires to increase his profits. The catalog contains hundreds of illustrations, and describes the full line of Cyphers Supplies—everything for the poultry raiser. This, the biggest and best book of its kind, is free to you if you name this paper and send name and address of two acquaintances interested in poultry. Address the Cyphers Incubator Company at its nearest office. They are located in Buffalo, New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City and Oakland, Cal.

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**FOR OUR 100 EGG HATCHING WONDER**  
DELIVERED in U.S. East of Rocky Mountains  
The 100-egg Hatching Wonder has triple case, large aluminum-coated tank, double-jacketed heater and our Victor Regulator. The lamp has a big bowl, wide burner and stout metal chimney. Ventilated egg chamber with double glass in door contains movable egg-tray with nursery below. The machine is 36 inches long, 21 inches wide and 14 inches high. In addition to this substantially built incubator, with its egg-tray and nursery, aluminum-coated tank, double-jacketed heater, modern lamp and automatic regulator, the \$7.90 price includes a thermometer, funnel and book of instructions, telling how to get the best results from the incubator, all delivered at any railroad station east of the Rocky Mountains.  
If the Brooder is ordered with the incubator the price of both is only \$11.50 delivered anywhere in U.S. east of the Rockies. The price of the incubator delivered west of the Rockies is \$6.50 and the incubator and Brooder together \$11.75.  
These prices are delivered at your railroad station, not f.o.b. factory. F.o.b. factory means that you may have to pay carriage from the factory to their station.  
Better write us today; we will ship promptly on receipt of your order. Money returned if not as represented.  
If you want a larger machine write for our 88-page "Victor Book." Two-thirds of the space is devoted to giving information about the poultry business. The rest tells the truth about Victor Incubators and Brooders. We start with the egg and give pointers that mean increased profits right through to the heavy fowls ready for market. How to make hens lay when eggs are scarce. How to get early spring chickens on the market in time to get best prices. Practical hints that may mean money whether an old hen or an incubator does the hatching.  
We want you to have the book and will gladly send it to you free if you will send in the coupon below, or send us a postal card asking for it if you don't want to cut the paper.

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### The Late Hatched Chick.

Now, Dick was motherless, you see, And wretched as a chick could be. Forever under foot was he. And in the way. The other chickens ate his corn. And pestered him both night and morn. And he grew more and more forlorn Day after day.

The ducks and geese put him to rout. The pigeons, too, chased him about. They even plucked his feathers out. Nor let them grow. The way they did was just a sin. No wonder Dick grew lank and thin! My sister had to take him in. They acted so.

But vainly she his cause did plead, Her husband quite with her agreed, But vowed he'd never do the deed, Oh, no; not he. The farm hand held "not kill the thing;" How could she ever, ever bring Herself poor Dickie's neck to wring? But it must be.

Herself and Dick alone she found; At once she snatched him from the ground. And whirled him swiftly round and round By his poor head. Then flung him far into the corn. She went about her work that morn With feelings that were most forlorn. Poor Dick was dead! —"Wallace's Farmer."

### Attention to Small Things.

R. H. Callaghan.

The work of poultry keeping teaches attention to small things. It is small things that make the great things of life, says Commercial Poultry. Did you ever think how the coral islands are built? Little by little, by a tiny insect, till they appear above the water of the ocean, breaking the force of wave and tide. Thus is success attained in the poultry business—little by little.

It is the attention to small things that brings success. It is true that the hen is not large, but she lays enough to make a dollar profit from every hen. Poultry keeping is a pastime and pleasure in connection with some painstaking though light work. It is its own reward. Soon you will have as fine specimens as appear in the poultry journals, if you give attention to small things.

For those who are exiled in villages or in some lone glen of the mountains, poultry keeping is the thing. It is one of the ways of restoring fertility to the soil and making the desert blossom as the rose. Poultry keeping on a small scale may not have much money in it, but it has some, which is not true of every business. It is rather a safe investment, for given certain conditions a hen will lay.

A young man purchased two settings of eggs in Illinois. He bought a carriage and team of horses, a rubber-tired runabout and made other expenditures of money, all from the profits of poultry. He won \$70 in premiums at one fair in Springfield, Ohio. All of which shows that poultry pays a good per cent. If you are not able to compete with the fastest company, you can at least come in on the tow-boat of market success. Give attention to small things.

**Preserving Eggs.**—Now, while eggs are most plentiful, and probably as cheap as they will be this year, is the most opportune time for storing eggs for next winter's supply. We used to store up the eggs laid late in the fall for that purpose. At that time we made use of another method of preservation—namely, that of coating them with vaseline (with or without salicylic acid.) This treatment gave most excellent results when eggs were to be kept for only a few months, and we had them as fresh apparently as when they were first laid; but in order that eggs may be saved in best condition for eight months or more, and up to a year the modern water-glass method is undoubtedly preferable and safer. Water-glass is a solution of silicate of sodium, and can be had at any drug store usually at twenty-five cents for a pound bottle, and much cheaper in quantity. Put this solution into a wooden or earthen vessel, and add nine times its bulk of water. Put in as many eggs as the liquid will cover, adjust a cover, and store in a cool cellar.

A bachelor says that if he had to choose between two evils he would marry the one with the most money.

### Water Glass Kept Eggs.

A correspondent of the "Rural New Yorker" gives his experience with water glass as follows:

One pound of commercial solution was purchased for the usual retail price of 25 cents at the beginning of April last year, diluted with nine times its bulk of cold water and placed in a stone jar of three gallons capacity. As fast as gathered, 14 dozen of new-laid eggs, worth 12 cents a dozen, were placed in the solution, about all it would cover, and the whole kept in a cool cellar until December, when the price had advanced to 36 cents a dozen. On trial every egg was found in perfect condition, scarcely distinguishable to the taste from perfectly fresh ones, the profit on the transaction at above prices was \$2.11. To ascertain if the solution could be again used with good results, it was heated to the boiling point in April of this year and nine dozen of fresh eggs placed in it when cool. Most of these eggs have been used since the middle of November, and so far every one has been in perfect condition, even making omelets comparable to the new-laid article. As eggs are selling locally on a basis of 40 cents a dozen at this season, the difference between spring and winter prices amounts to \$2.34 this year, as there is no charge for preserving liquid. Water glass solution is a well tested egg preservative in many parts of the world, but the question of its full capacity for the purpose does not appear to be worked out. In quantity it is said to be quite inexpensive and it probably could be purchased cheaply by granges, and farmers' clubs, but the prices of 25 cents a pound bottle cannot be considered unreasonable when so packed and retailed. The 10 per cent. dilution as above is usually recommended for egg preserving, but some authorities say 3 per cent. is enough. This would cut the cost down nearly 67 per cent., but the 10 per cent. dilution used two years only costs about one cent for each dozen eggs and seems to be perfectly safe.

Mr. Newwed—Your brother has his faults, but he is always fired with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Newwed—I know, but it is always his employers who possess the enthusiasm with which he is fired.

A man is always proud of his beard even if he looks like a flax seed poultice.

**Have you seen it? No, it is just printed.** It is a booklet by C. A. Green, 50 pages, entitled, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," also the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover. We offer to mail this booklet free to all who pay \$1.00 for three years subscription to Green's Fruit Grower who send in their subscription if sent in at once. Do not delay a moment. No matter when your subscription expires send in your subscription now and get this premium. Simply clip out this item and send it to us with \$1.00 with your name and address written plainly.

### Apple Trees Grafted by Indians.

It is a matter of history that the Senecas thoroughly understood grafting, and the old chroniclers state that at the time of the advent of the settlers there was nothing in which the numerous Indian communities in this section took more interest than their orchards and grain fields. The settlers, in fact, were never able to produce such excellent results with their apple and pear trees. It was only after they had been in Livingston county for many years that they even attempted to follow the red man's example in raising sweet corn.

It is stated that when the whites came to the county from New England they were greatly astonished at the Indian's garden corn, the red man having carefully cultivated it until he was at that time securing corn averaging a foot in length. In spite of the popular impression to the contrary, the Senecas had reached quite a high state of civilization at the time the American colonies were planted. Instead of the smoky wigwams the Indians in this locality lived in a roomy log house, each containing a number of doors and windows. Although decadence had set in before the time of Sullivan's raid, he found the Senecas living in wooden houses even at that period, and subsisting principally upon grain. Conesus lake was always a favorite resort for the savage, parties from the Genesee valley visiting those waters frequently for the purpose of fishing, and remaining there for weeks at a time. It is to this popularity of the place that the frequent finds of arrow and spear heads and Indian implements by the cottagers is attributed.—Albany "Dispatch."

### A DOCTOR'S SLEEP

Found He Had to Leave Off Coffee.

Many persons do not realize that a bad stomach will cause insomnia.

Coffee drinking, being such an ancient and respectable form of stimulation, few realize that the drug—caffeine—contained in coffee and tea, is one of the principal causes of dyspepsia and nervous troubles.

Without their usual portion of coffee or tea, the caffeine toppers are nervous, irritable and fretful. That's the way with a whiskey drinker. He has got to have his dram "to settle his nerves"—habit.

To leave off coffee is an easy matter if you want to try it, because Postum—well boiled according to directions—gives a gentle but natural support to the nerves and does not contain any drug—nothing but food.

Physicians know this to be true, as one from Ga. writes:

"I have cured myself of a long-standing case of Nervous Dyspepsia by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee," says the doctor.

"I also enjoy refreshing sleep, to which I've been an utter stranger for 20 years.

"In treating Dyspepsia in its various types, I find little trouble when I can induce patients to quit coffee and adopt Postum." The Dr. is right and "there's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

### SEPARATOR FREE

FOR A 1975 TWO MONTHS' TRIAL

WE WILL GLADLY SEND YOU A CREAM SEPARATOR; you can use it sixty days, and if you are not sure you have received the best separator in the world, the trial won't cost you one cent. Write for our new Cream Separator Catalogue and list of "How to Get It" FREE.

**\$19.75** buys our wonderful 1917 model Dundee Cream Separator, the equal of any machine sold by anyone else up to \$40.00. Our Improved Economy Cream Separator, slightly higher in price than our Dundee is guaranteed the best separator made, regardless of name or price, and is sold at a small part of the price others ask for high grade separators; and we guarantee our Economy to have greater capacity, to skim closer, skim colder milk, run easier and not get out of order; wear longer than any other machine in the market. We guarantee it 20 years, take care of it for you from the day you receive it, and will always furnish you any needed repair or part in the years to come, promptly and on a low day's notice.

**PRICES NOW GREATLY REDUCED.** OUR CREAM SEPARATOR OFFERS are more liberal, more wonderful than ever before, and our great 1917 cream separator proposition will go to you by return mail, free and postpaid. We have two big cream separator factories and can sell you a machine on a two months' free trial, on manufacture cost basis, much less than dealers and agents pay (all these profits you save) at a lower price than you ever thought possible. If you buy from us you get our free Profit Sharing Certificate and can exchange them for your choice of any number of most valuable articles, which we give our customers free. Write for catalogue today. Address **SEARS ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO**

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower



Indians. at the Sen- grafting, that at the, tlers there umerous In- ction took chards and fact, were xcellent re- ar trees. It in Livings- that they red man's n. the whites w England at the in- man having he was at ing a foot opular im- Senecas ate of civi- ican color- of the smoky als locality each con- and windows, n before the found the uses even at principally as always a age, parties sisting those pose of fish- weeks at a of the place arrow and elements by ed.—Albany

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FREE

HO'S TRIAL GLADLY SEND CREAM SEPA- you can use it and if you are ou have received the separator in the won't cost you for our new or Catalogue and GREAT OFFER- our wonder- 1907 model Separator, the machine sold by to \$40.00. Our onomy Cream lightly higher in than our Dun- guaranteed the separator made, less of name or d is sold at a rt of the price for high grade; and we guar- Economy to water capacity, im closer, skim milk, run easier not get out of wear longer any other mar- We gues take care of it e day you re- needed repair a new day's col- REDUCED. re more liberal, eally improve- If you a letter or a cream Separator our great 1907 you by return big cream sep- chine on a two et basis, much use profits you ount possible. Profit Sharing your choice of which we give today. Address, CHICAGO t Grower

## Our Small Fruit Department

### Appreciation of Small Fruits.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: If the human race could but understand what a blessing they are rejecting when they ignore small fruits what a revolution would be brought about in fruit culture. The doctors would go to work for wages and the farmer's ledgers would show a different account from what most of them do now. The land now vacant and overgrown with weeds would be converted into berryfields and vineyards and thereby great gain, profit and pleasure would be the result, for truly the average American is wasteful.

The amount saved by growing one's own fruit will be readily seen if one keeps an account of all expenses, and I assume that all wideawake farmers do this. The cost of one season's berries for the average size family will more than double the money expended in planting and caring for an elegant plantation, for after the first cost, if properly cared for, you will have a fine patch for years to come, with the exception of strawberries, which should be renewed every two or three years.

All ye unbelievers who scorn insignificant berry culture, just lay aside your prejudice, plant a berry patch, do your best to make it a success, and see if you are not more than paid for your trouble. Subscribe for some good papers. I advise that Green's Fruit Grower head the list. This is an up-to-date magazine, giving valuable information in regard to the culture of vines, plants and trees. By following the instructions contained therein you will soon beat the record, produce better and earlier fruits than has ever been known in your section. Make it a point to send out nothing but A 1 fruit, stamp your name on all boxes as a guarantee and your fruits will be the pride of the country. You can then make your own prices. As your experience increases enlarge your plantation and your success is assured.

It is conceded that fruit as a diet is very healthful to the human system as well as palatable. There is really nothing that pays as well for the capital invested. It swells the bank account while you sleep. If we choose judiciously, that is select early and late varieties, one can have fresh fruit almost the year round.

Here in Southern Oregon we have strawberries in November of a sweet, delicious flavor. We also have raspberries and blackberries.

Study the wants of the public and supply at its cost and your profit. Grade your fruit. Never allow it to go to market in anything but first-class condition. If there is no market for second-class fruit much of it can be made into jelly and jam for the home, it can also be made into vinegar, which will bring a good price if kept to a proper age. A sluggard cannot make a success of the fruit business, it takes energy. Keep your eyes open. Secure the best plants and vines from reliable growers, give them good care and your efforts will be crowned with success.—Mrs. J. N. Hall, Oregon.

### Regal Grape.

Dear Sir: We have fruited the Regal grape this year. It has given an abundant crop of very beautiful clusters. The fruit is good. I am specially interested in the variety.

(Signed) Prof. S. A. Beach, Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station.

Prof. Beach writes later: "Regal—Vine vigorous and apparently productive, but it has not been tested here long enough to decide definitely as to its productiveness on our soil. It was very productive the past season. Clusters small to above medium, averaging medium, rather long, though not as long as those of Lindley, and always compact, for unlike Lindley, the Regal is strongly self-fertile. It is not equal to Lindley in quality, but is good and is evidently a good keeper. Season October here, about the same as Lindley. Very attractive in form and color. Color red with lilac bloom. Rather lighter red than Brighton, but not so brilliant as its parent Lindley. Berries roundish except where crowded, above medium, sometimes large, averaging larger than those of Brighton. Skin tough. Pulp moderately tender, sweet, juicy, good in flavor and quality."

### Profit in Cherries.

I planted my trees twenty years ago, 160 Richmonds and 100 May Dukes. If I had put out all Richmonds it would have been \$500 in my pocket. The second year after planting I picked nearly

## Something's Happened==Something's Killed

SOUNDS STRANGE, IS STRANGE, BUT LISTEN—BEST THING EVER HAPPENED—HUNDRED YEARS COMING—SO STARTLING WON'T BELIEVE AT FIRST—SAY IT'S IMPOSSIBLE—MIRACLES DON'T HAPPEN NOW, BUT HOW'S THIS—

## For Women's Sake!

### There's No More Wash Day

GLORY HALLELUJAH—IT'S DEAD DON'T EXIST—WIPE OUT ENTIRELY!

THE world's watched for the man to cut wash day in two. He lives—taken more than half—left only minutes—cut so much wash day's all over, changed—there's new way cleaning clothes—different from anything known—new principles, ideas, methods. NEW EVERYTHING. Wonderful, but true, family washing cleaned with no more work than getting a simple meal, less time—no rubbing, squeezing, pounding, packing, pressing, no injury, no drudgery—that's past.

### GOOD-BYE WASH BOARDS, WASHING MACHINES, LAUNDRIES

—throw them away—the EASY WAY is here to bless humanity. Women have prayed for death of wash day—for clean clothes without rubbing—ruining health, looks—when they could wash, get dinner, see friends, indulge in recreation without fatigue—when women thought no more of washing clothes than to get a simple meal. That glorious day has come. The world's full wash boards, so-called washing machines, yet wash day same as ever—still long, dreary day—no easier, no shorter, no better. Use wash board or washing machine, its drudgery, long hours, hard work—bachache—a day no woman forgets.

### INVENTION THAT KILLED WASH DAY NAMED EASY WAY

—name tells whole story—easy on clothes—easy used—kept clean—handled—easy on women—makes washing easy—easy to buy and sell. Not called a machine—powers inside concealed—caution the way it gets dirt—has awful appetite for dirt—increases more it gets—goes after all the dirt in all the clothes at same time—little, but mighty—silent, but powerful—uses no spirits, yet works in darkness. OPERATED ON STOVE—move knob occasionally—that's all—scarcely anything to do but wait between batches—child can do it. All iron and steel—always ready—sets away on shelf. Entire unlike old methods. Verily, wash day is dead—EASY WAY settled that—

WOMAN'S JOY, SATISFACTION. THEIR GOD-SEND. Less than an hour cleans washing which before took all day—cleans all clothes, finest laces, curtains, etc., in about one-tenth



time without rubbing, squeezing, packing, pressing—without chemicals to injure goods. Saves 52 days drudgery yearly—makes woman's hardest work easiest household duty—saves clothes, labor, fuel, health, looks. Surprises all—sounds strange, is strange, but listen, it's no experiment, going on daily. You can do it.

### EXPERT TESTIMONY.

J. McGee, Tenn., writes—"One young lady cleaned day's washing by old method in one hour with Easy Way. Another in 45 minutes. Everything as clean as it could be."

D. W. McMillan, Mo., writes—"Ship 12 Easy Ways. My wife had two weeks' washing. Done it all in 2 hours and 12 minutes. Also done two weeks' washing for neighbors in 3 hours and one-half. Can hardly believe my eyes how easy it does the work. Washing for my neighbors. Sold four out of five."

### EASY WAY WASHES WOOLEN BED BLANKET IN 3 MINUTES.

Anna Morgan, Ill., writes—"I washed a woollen bed blanket in Easy Way to-day in just three minutes, perfectly clean and ready for the rinse."

E. Cramer, Tex., writes—"Received Easy Way. Gave it a thorough trial. After ten minutes clothes nice and clean. Satisfactory in every respect."

J. N. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 39 Easy Ways, says: "I don't understand why it does the work, but it does. You have the grandest invention ever heard of."

J. W. Myers, Ga., says—"Find check to cover 1 dozen Easy Ways. Easy Way greatest invention for womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day. Saves me turning old washer for hours. I am ready to have old washer accompany all others to the dump. Sells itself."

I. Beck, Ga., writes—"Enclose order. Find Easy Way as represented. Worked 4 days, had 15 orders. J. T. Peay, N. C., says—"Been out 2 days, sold 1 dozen, for which enclose order. Every body is carried away that sees it work."

Guaranteed, everything proven, old house, responsible, capital \$100,000.00. Price only \$5.00 complete, ready to use—sent to any address. Not sold in stores.

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Send postal card anyhow for famous copyright, "Woman's Farewell," full description, valuable information, testimonials, all free. Harrison Mfg. Co., 185 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

fruit enough to pay all cost of trees, and have never failed of having a good crop since, save one year, when the late spring frost hurt them. Even then it was fair. So it has been the best investment that I have made in fruit trees, and I would plant ten acres more if I had the ground, but would plant nothing but Richmond and English Morello, with the Montmorency, except a few May Dukes for my own use and the home market.

I would plant 160 Richmonds and 200 Morellos. At the price of trees now, \$25 would plant one acre, that, after five years, will pay eight per cent. on \$500, and will have paid ten times the cost of the trees up to that time.

Cherries will bear well with the least care of any fruit that we grow. I have fifty trees that have stood in sod for sixteen years and have borne as well as any of my trees. I have top-dressed them with coarse barnyard manure four or five times. My trees are all healthy. I spray them with coal-tar water—one gallon of tar to fifty gallons of water—sprayed on when cherries are the size of peas. Use Bordeaux mixture, with half pound of London purple to fifty gallons of water, for the leaf-slug, as soon as fruit is picked.

My cherries have never sold for less than \$1.50 for sixteen-quart case, often for \$2.50 per case, and on an average \$2 per case.

Cherry trees succeed best on high, dry soils, especially when they abound in potash. The leaf of the tree mildews easily, especially on low lands subject to fog. A high position well drained, and yet with a deep, rich soil, will bear bountiful crops for years if well supplied with

mineral fertilizers. The mineral most needed by the cherry and all stone fruits is potash. We once planted a Napoleon Begancon cherry tree in a low place near a brook. It grew very large, but scarcely ever produced more than half a crop, and these were often mildewed or rotted as fast as ripe; they complained then that the variety was unprofitable, but since seeing this variety succeeding and bearing large crops of fruit on upland, we have concluded that it was the low location that was at fault. The low land was, however, just right for growing quince trees and securing good fruit from them.—Market Basket.

### Infancy of Fruit Growing.

There is no question that horticulture is in its infancy. It will require much research, the closest observation and earnest attention to push it forward to its proper place before the people but with the united efforts which come from the growing horticultural societies all over the country, strides in development will be made with each passing year. It should be impressed however, upon all workers of the present age that they must be on the alert, be ready to recognize their opportunities which will keep them fully abreast of the times.

Wonderful indeed, are the changes in the paths of progress during the past quarter of a century. Electricity has been enthroned in its power, giving to millions of people lucrative employment, and other changes of equal importance in the vast machinery of the world have been made. So, we can readily see that millions of people who are not now, and never will be fruit producers, must be provided for by the foresight and industry of horticulturists.

1 YEAR FOR 50 CENTS; 3 YEARS FOR \$1.00.

Please enter my subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

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### WONDERFUL FENCING OFFER

Direct from our own fencing factory at Knightstown, Indiana, we furnish the highest grade, strongest and greatest variety of poultry and farm fencing. Prices just a little more than factory cost, 15c a rod and up, just about one-half the prices asked by all others. In our free Fencing Catalogue we show a picture of our factory, also our entire line of fencing and netting with all our new wonderfully low prices. This catalogue explains why we can save you so much money, why our fencing is the strongest, easiest to put up, best made in the world, tells everything about fencing. Don't buy a single rod until you get this book. Write us and say, "Send me your Free Fencing Catalogue," and you will get everything by return mail, INCLUDING OUR GREAT NEW PROFIT SHARING OFFERS.

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E. H. BURSON, SUPT. GREEN'S FRUIT FARM.

## An Apple Orchard Story.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

A and B lived side by side and decided to set out an apple orchard. They had good land. Prices had been very good for several seasons and so catalogues were sent for from different firms and carefully looked through. Before planting time A decided to order of Blank & Co., but B chose the John Doe Company. In due time Mr. A received his stock, everything apparently as ordered, a fine lot of trees, all uniform in size, gilt edged stock. Mr. A. was a delighted man. With great care he set them out, and Mr. B helped him, and hoped that his trees would be just like them. In a few days Mr. B's order came to hand. The box was opened and it was to be seen at a glance that his lot of trees did not show up as large and straight as the others. There were some Bismarck and some Spitzenburg that were positively smaller than some of the other varieties, the Duchess of Oldenburg and the R. I. Greening showed some crooked trees in the bundles and more than this there were some substitutes. These two or three trees each bore a tag which read "Our stock of—(here was filled in pencil the name of the variety out of stock) being exhausted we have taken the liberty to put in its place—(here followed the name of variety substituted) if not satisfactory please let us know." At first Mr. B was inclined to be mad, was for dumping the trees onto the brush pile, but soon quieted down, decided to set the trees and write to the John Doe Company to-morrow.

Several years went by, the two orchards were given good attention and responded finely. The trees bore fruit and now Mr. A, whose trees were at first so attractive, is the man who is for making a brush pile of his trees. He has found out that certain varieties do not grow heavy and straight in the nursery row; for Spitzenburg he finds has been sold him a measly little summer variety, and for the tree labelled R. I. Greening he finds a sweet apple. For the tree labelled Bismarck (which he wanted so much) he finds he has Baldwin, and so on. Some are true to label to be sure, but not more than one-half of the orchard. How is it with B? Every tree has proved true to label; the varieties that appeared somewhat crooked have strong sturdy bodies, and the Bismarcks which were despised at first have grown wonderfully, and bore heavily the second year after planting, and those trees substituted for others are excellent ones, both in tree and fruit. Now which of the two planters is the abused one?—E. H. Burson.

## World's Most Curious Trees.

The most costly tree in the world is a plane tree which stands on Wood street, London. It occupies a space that could easily be rented for \$1,000 a year. The largest tree in the world is an enormous chestnut tree at the foot of Mount Etna, in Europe, which is said to be easily the oldest tree in Europe and is 212 feet in circumference. A part of the great trunk has become broken away and two carriages can be driven through a huge hole. The most curious trees in the world are those growing on the slopes of the Andes mountains, in South America. They are known as blanket trees, because the Indians of Peru cut off the soft, stringy bark and work it up into blankets that cannot wear out. Each blanket is made seven feet long and five feet wide and is as soft and pliable as if a real woolen blanket. The Indians make a cutting round the trunk and peel off the bark. They then soak it in water until the bark is soft. The rough outside is pounded off and the inside bark alone remains. The tough, plainly written.

soft fibers are so joined together that the blanket is warm and soft. They are dyed by the Indians in gay colors and are much prized by foreigners.

## Fruit Brings Happiness.

In these days of food adulteration, indigestion and other kindred ailments, caused by injudicious eating of canned goods, adulterated, greasy cooked food—with tired housekeepers seeking some means of relief from the weary burden of cookery—is it not about time for every human being to realize the full value of fruit as good, solid, substantial, wholesome, life-giving food, that is pure and unadulterated? It requires no milling, killing or cooking process to make it wholesome and appetizing, but is the one food product that comes direct from the hand of God, (tree, plant and vine), in perfect condition for immediate consumption—the one great source of easy, healthful living.

If the money and energy expended in the so-called temperance cause had been expended to increase the production and consumption of fruits, saloons would have been driven out of town long ago. Just get a man fond of good American apples and other acid fruits, and away goes all desire for strong drink! Fruit growing and eating makes people sunny, sweet and happy, and I am fully convinced that fruit will rule the world just as soon as the "fruit consumers' league" has taken us all in. No one can be full of fruit and full of fight at the same time, and discerning people are seeing it; hence the greatly increasing yearly demand for all kinds of fruits in our markets. The land owners who are supplying this demand are making more money out of their productions than ever before, and are in the way of an ever-increasing and profitable business.—J. H. Hale.

## Spraying Insures Fruit.

At the Southern Illinois Horticultural society meeting, W. S. Perrine, a Western fruit grower, who marketed 15,000 barrels of apples this fall, read a paper which contained valuable suggestions.

"When the conditions are most unfavorable," he said, "there is the greatest need of thought and persistent work with the spray pump. But even this year, with conditions extremely favorable, the reward for intelligent and thorough spraying and the general care of the orchards this year, and the previous years, was very great. Up to within a month and a half or two months of picking time, unsprayed orchards looked practically as well as sprayed ones, and in some cases better, but by picking time there was a great contrast in favor of the well-sprayed orchards.

"Very many of the unsprayed orchards that helped to swell the early crop estimate, did not materialize at the barrel, there being practically no fruit fit for the barrel. On the contrary, many of the sprayed orchards barreled more than they promised. Therefore, I say that even this year a heavy outlay for spraying, cultivation and fertilizing paid a very large dividend on the investment.

"This year has again proved a neglected orchard is an unprofitable piece of property to the owner, and a public nuisance, while a well-cared-for orchard is a profitable possession and a public blessing.

"This year has taught us the grower must not depend on the buyer to come and harvest his apples, or even to buy them after they are harvested. Quite a large per cent. of the apples in the Middle West went to waste simply because the growers made no provision for handling them.

"This year has taught, that there will always be a market for good apples, and in barrels at that. Thousands of barrels of No. 1 virtually went to waste, that would have brought from \$1.40 to \$1.50 or even more F. D. B. if they had been barreled in a good shape at the proper time.

"Perhaps this year ought to teach us the principle of fewer acres and better care, certainly of fewer orchards unless better cared for. Unsprayed orchards are a breeding place for codling moth and other insects to re-infest sprayed orchards."

He—"When we are married we must both think alike." She—"Yes; but I'll think first."—"Illustrated Bits."

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### In a Luther Burbank Garden.

White are the coreless apple buds,  
As your hand in mine I clasp,  
And we wander through the eyeless spuds  
And the raspberries, sans rasp.

You plucked a blackberry dazzling white,  
As we chanted a tuneless rune,  
And I took a luscious, soulful bite  
Of a pitless, skinless prune.

The cactus plant ne'er cackles now,  
And its teeth have all been drawn,  
And calm there falls upon your brow  
The light of a sunless dawn.

In this dear place I would live for aye,  
Discussing the whyless how,  
And speeding the minuteness hours by,  
From the path of the pastless now.  
—Denver "Republican."

### Voices of Animals.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Among the different species of the higher forms of animal life there exists, at least to some extent, a regular language. Certain sounds that are often heard from animals of the same specie may be regarded as instinctive. These are chiefly used for frightening away enemies, for the attracting of mates, etc. Apart from these, there are a greater variety of sounds which are used for other purposes of the animal. All of us are familiar with the cries and howls of mammals, the songs of birds, and the calling of insects; all these sounds can be heard by human ears, but it is believed by naturalists that there are sounds made by animals that we cannot hear, that is, they are pitched too high for our hearing organs. This is almost proven in the case of certain insects. The sound producing organs of many insects are known, but certain other insects which make no sound that we can hear possess similar sound making organs.

In mammals and birds, sound is produced much the same as in man. Animals producing sound in this way are said to possess a voice. Many animals do not produce sounds by means of air tubes. The sounds of insects are made by the rapid vibration of the wings, as the humming of the bees and flies, by the passage of air out or into the body through the breathing pores, by the vibrations of a stretched membrane and commonly by rubbing together two roughened parts of the body, as is the case with the crickets, katydids, etc.

Altho, gh the greater part of the crying and howling of animals is for purposes known only to themselves, much of it, together with the singing of birds, however, primarily belongs to the mating season. It is chiefly the mate that sings and his voice is commonly lost when the young are hatched.—V. L. Keenan, Churchville, N. Y.

A great deal of time has been spent in digging and blasting rock, from which labor the farmer has not received ten cents a day. Sometimes it pays to clear off the very rocky fields, but more often it doesn't pay. Better leave them to pasture, or plant them with apple or improved chestnut trees and turn in the hens. Rough land, orchards and poultry make a very good trio.

A rabbit's hide isn't worth two cents on the market, but it's worth more than a million dollars to the rabbit.—"Atchison Globe."

### WHITE BREAD

Makes Trouble For People With Weak Intestinal Digestion.

A lady in a Wis. town employed a physician who instructed her not to eat white bread for two years. She tells the details of her sickness and she certainly was a sick woman.

"In the year 1887 I gave out from over work, and until 1901 I remained an invalid in bed a great part of the time. Had different doctors but nothing seemed to help. I suffered from cerebro-spinal congestion, female trouble and serious stomach and bowel trouble. My husband called a new doctor and after having gone without any food for 10 days the doctor ordered Grape-Nuts for me. I could eat the new food from the very first mouthful. The doctor kept me on Grape-Nuts and the only medicine was a little glycerine to heal the alimentary canal.

"When I was up again Doctor told me to eat Grape-Nuts twice a day and no white bread for two years. I got well in good time and have gained in strength so I can do my own work again.

"My brain has been helped so much, and I know that the Grape-Nuts food did this, too. I found I had been made ill because I was not fed right, that is I did not properly digest white bread and some other food I tried to live on.

"I have never been without Grape-Nuts food since and eat it every day. You may publish this letter if you like so it will help someone else." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

### My Patch of Currants.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I have been growing small fruits for many years and it has been my practice to produce all the hardy kinds so that I may be able to supply my patrons with everything in its season, including strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes and a few gooseberries and currants. I find the demand for currants is a growing one among my patrons, the same people buying of me each year and and patrons being constantly added. Five years ago I enlarged my currant plantation, planting an acre of Red Cross currants. I made the usual mistake of planting these currants too closely together, setting them 3 feet apart each way. The soil was good strong wheat and corn clayey loam, thus the bushes grew vigorously, almost covering the entire surface, and making it difficult to run the cultivator between the rows without disturbing the blossoms or the fruit.

The third year I was compelled to remove every other row leaving the plants six feet apart one way and three feet apart the other. As the bushes are still crowded in the row I may have to take out every other bush in the row, leaving them six feet apart each way. This acre of currants has been more profitable than any other acre on my farm, and is particularly desirable owing to the fact that the picking of currants is not so urgent as the picking of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. While currants should be picked as soon as possible after they color, the picking can be deferred a week or two, which enables the fruit grower to get along with a smaller number of pickers.

I found the Red Cross particularly desirable as a market variety, not only on account of its great vigor of growth and its productiveness, but on account of the fact that the stems are long and there is a long space between the end of the cluster and the point where it touches the vine or fruit stalk, which enables the pickers to gather them rapidly without mashing the berries.

I have found that deep cultivation is disastrous to currant plantations. I have seen people running one-horse plows between rows of currants, but this is a mistake, nothing but a shallow cultivator should be allowed to run between the rows, as the roots of the currant occupy almost the entire soil, and these are cut and destroyed by deep cultivation. It pays to keep the ground well enriched in currant culture; but land that will produce good corn and wheat will produce an equally good crop of currants. The largest fruit of the currant will be produced the first two or three years in bearing. As the bushes grow older the fruit tends to get smaller. Thus after a currant plantation has fruited for ten or twelve years it is sometimes deemed advisable to abandon it and make a new plantation. One year with another I have found currants a profitable market fruit.—J. B. Roberts, N. Y.

She works harder before breakfast than man works all day.

She has more humor in an offhand word than man has in his funniest story.

She shows more pathos in her gentlest sigh than man shows in his most lugubrious wallings.

She can economize more with twenty-five cents than a man with a dollar.

She can dress herself neatly and attractively for less than it costs a man for shoes and hats.

She has more patience in opening a drawer than a man has in laying the foundation of his fortune.

She displays more grace in falling out of a hammock than a man displays in his favorite dance.

She has more dignity in a nod of her head than a man has in a bow that embraces his entire anatomy.

She can show more justice in feeding chickens than a courtful of judges can show in a hundred volumes of printed decisions.

She shows more ingenuity in the things she does with the left-over boiled potatoes than the greatest inventor who ever signed a patent specification.—Washington "Star."

Have you seen it? No, it is just printed. It is a booklet by C. A. Green, 50 pages, entitled, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," also the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover. We offer to mail this booklet free to all who pay \$1.00 for three years subscription to Green's Fruit Grower who send in their subscription if sent in at once. Do not delay a moment. No matter when your subscription expires send in your subscription now and get this premium. Simply clip out this item and send it to us with \$1.00 with your name and address written plainly.

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## Our Orchard Department.

### Horticultural Hints.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
George Bancroft Griffith, E. Lempster, N. H.

No one ever had more genuine delight in the possession of land, and its accompanying wealth of growth and bloom, than did Ralph Waldo Emerson, the poet and philosopher, in his orchard. Some caviller said to him, "Your pears cost you more than mine, which I buy," and the answer was ready: "Yes, they are costly, but we all have expensive vices. You play at billiards, I at pear-trees."

A public-spirited citizen, he took pleasure in sending to the "cattle show exhibition" specimens of fruit from his garden. One day, after this exhibition, a party of gentlemen visited his orchard, and were introduced to him by his neighbor as a committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He smiled with modest pride at having his orchard thus honored, but the chairman said:

"Mr. Emerson, the committee have called to see the soil which produces such poor specimens of such fine varieties."

It may have been a damp year, and the pears were rusty, but, as his son writes, "In all years, the proprietor saw the gold through the rust."

If we would make money raising small fruits we must not only have Emerson's enthusiasm and delight, but we must go into the business to stay, not for a year, but for many years or for life. There will be bad years for fruit growers as well as for producers of any other products, but those who learn the business most thoroughly and who establish a name for quality of products and for fair dealing, will be the ones to succeed in the long run. They will have to sell with little profit some years, when everybody else is in it, but they will make the money when others fail from ignorance of the business or because of periodical under-productions. It is the earnest workers and steady plodders, after all, who come out ahead in the struggle for existence.

Many a fruit grower after he has made a success in his work can look back and see how his former failures could have been avoided. This dear experience, it would seem, must be purchased by nearly every one, often to the complete discouragement of the farmer. Nevertheless, there seems no good reason why this should be when one can study the failures of others and avoid them by the advice learned by less fortunate growers.

Many farmers labor under the delusion that all they have to do in order to secure their fruit is simply to go into the orchard and gather the fruit, when there is any. It is true some little attention is given to pruning the trees, but in most instances none whatever is given to feeding them. Why this delusion should be indulged in we cannot see, as the amount of matter carried from the trees ought at once to impress us with the idea that the ground must be fed in order to properly stand the strain and keep up the supply of fruit, and not only the supply, but the quality. In a great number of cases the quality of the fruit could be vastly improved by a liberal application of manure, as it is just about as reasonable to expect a tree growing in worn-out land to bear fine fruit as it would be to expect a liberal crop of corn from land in like condition. Little, knotty and unsightly fruit is generally the result of poverty in the soil, and means should be taken at once to remedy the defect.

A great many orchards throughout the country bear only every other year, and we are not aware of any reason for this except that the trees have not strength to bear every year, and take an off year to recuperate. A liberal supply of manure would cause the trees to bear every year, and thus double the income from that source.

The great secrets of success in fruit growing seem to be the selection of good varieties, and putting them upon land adapted to their production; giving the fertilizing elements that they need in liberal quantities; careful thinning of the fruit, instead of allowing the insects to do it, as they are apt to destroy the best specimens instead of the poorest, and keeping the insects and fungus diseases in subjection by spraying either with the kerosene emulsion, arsenical solutions or solutions of copper, as may be best adapted. If intended for market, a careful handling and assorting of the different sizes and qualities,

and a neat method of getting them to market in an attractive manner, must be added to the above requirements.

American horticulture may be said to have begun with the opening of 1800, and it has yielded wonderful results. During this time varieties of all the leading species of cultivated plants have multiplied in this country from 200 per cent. to 1,000 per cent. or more. The variation still continues. The sum of novelties increases each year, and every generation sees for the most part a new type of plants. There has probably been no parallel to the marvellous evolution of native American fruits. Within the period named, grapes, cranberries, the most popular gooseberries, some of the mulberries, the raspberries and blackberries, the pecans and some of the chestnuts, and perhaps the strawberries, have been procured from wild species. Men still living remember when there was no commercial cultivation of these fruits. New grapes, new plums, and other fruits, are still appearing, and will be staples a century hence.

In 1806 there were 450 native plants in cultivation, while in 1891 not less than 2,416 had appeared in gardens north of Mexico, 185 of them being added in the latter year. New plants, especially the ornamental, since the advent of the twentieth century, continue to come from every part of the world, in addition to those from the native flora. The last few years have witnessed great improvements in the rearing of plants, and in methods of handling and preserving horticultural products.

### Storing Apples.

For storing the family supply of apples I prefer the ordinary bushel crate to the barrel, says "National Stockman." These crates are easily handled, so that the fruit can be examined from time to time. I cord them up in a cool dark room in the basement of the barn. When the walls show signs of frost the crates are covered with bundles of cornstalks. In this way the winter apples can be kept till spring and the russets will be good and sound as long as wanted, even into June. With me this has been more satisfactory than keeping in barrels. As to the old apple bin I would not tolerate it.

Berry crates can be made use of for storing apples. They hold a little more than bushel crates, but not enough more to make them inconvenient. By lining the crates or boxes with heavy paper they will withstand a low degree of temperature without injury to the fruit.

### The Apple as an Ornamental Tree

It so happened that an acre lot which I improved six years ago contained about twenty apple trees. They were a hopeless looking community—mere brambles, tops of sprouts and dead limbs set upon decayed boles. But I undertook to do what I could for them, gave the sod a shallow plowing, employed fertilizers, pruned carefully, painting over the stumps of the limbs which were sawed off, and have since used the shears upon the sprouts two or three times each summer. The transformation is entire. They produce large crops of apples, and there are more pears than can be used. But it is not as an orchard that I would speak of it, but as a park. The lot is regarded as the handsomest in the suburb, and I doubt if it has its equal, in a plain sort of way, in any village. I notice strangers, as they pass, pausing to admire it. There is almost no expense in caring for it; I do it myself of evenings. If those apple trees were removed, it would depreciate the selling value of the property very seriously. Those old, dying apple trees have now made it too fine a place for a printer-man like myself—but then I shall have to leave it soon anyway, and I want to break myself in for the heavenly paradise before I go to it. I shall say to Father Adam, "This is all very fine, especially the river, but then, dear Grandpa, you ought to see my lot in Oak Park."

### How to Enrich the Orchard.

We can easily see that the one most important condition to fulfill is to keep the soil well supplied with humus to prevent it from becoming lifeless, says "County Gentleman." There are two methods which can be adopted to meet this requirement, namely, by plowing under cover crops and by plowing in manures. Let us consider the latter first.

We are adding to this case just so much fertilizing material to the soil, be-



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No matter where you think of buying, you ought to read what I have to say about my direct method of selling, making your buggy to order, giving you many options as to style and finish, and sending you prices that are from 30% to 50% lower than you can buy a buggy of as high quality elsewhere. All Split Hickory vehicles are guaranteed 2 years. The Buggy shown in picture is my 1907 Split Hickory Special—40% more exclusive features on this buggy than on any other buggy made. I have an entire factory devoted to the making of this one job. Will you write today for catalog? It only takes a postal and a minute of your time. Do it—NOW—and I will send it by return mail, and quote you my special direct from factory prices.



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President  
**The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.**  
Station 26  
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sides ameliorating its condition, which on the face of it seems a capital proposition. However, there have been quite a number of experiments tried on just this point, and they all seem to say that manure is not a good fertilizer to use because of its effect on the fruit. It seems to have a detrimental effect upon both the color and shape, and slightly on the texture (making it softer), of the apple. In view of these facts, it seems best to rely upon the cover or catch crops for adding humus to the soil, using manure only where necessary, perhaps to cover the hardest part; then sowing, after cultivating a little in spring, with rye, to be plowed in as soon as possible, working up from this by stages if necessary to the use of the clover legumes, thus supplying, if possible, the most costly fertilizing element, nitrogen, to the soil by means of cover crops.

In fertilizing orchard lands, it is to the bearing, fruiting trees that we should apply most liberally potash and phosphoric acid fertilizers. There does not seem to be any general rule, even, which can be laid down for this, as there can be with humus and nitrogen fertilization. We should always be ahead of the game, however, with these elements for several reasons, one of which may be the cost. With such slow-growing plants, it is just as effective and practicable for us to apply slow-acting compounds as quick-acting ones, and it is far cheaper to do so. After a man has had a chance to study his trees, his soil and conditions, he ought to be able, with careful oversight, and a little experimentation, to tell just about what the soil needs.

Tillage, after all, is the best fertilizing agent. It will be found that the heavier, clayey lands are nearly all sufficiently well stocked with mineral fertilizers, and that it will be to the lighter soils that we must devote the most attention. With the heavier soils, it is claimed, and truly, that careful, thorough tillage will render available more fertilizing elements, and place them in a position where they can be used, than can be done in several years by the application of materials.

It is to the three—lime, phosphates, and some of the more insoluble of the potash salts—which we should look for our orchard fertilizers, and aim always to have enough in the soil, so that plenty of time may be allowed for the material to change to available forms before it is necessary for the growth of the trees.

Each grower must realize that he has his own particular problem to work out, that he has his peculiar types of soil, and must discover the most profitable solution. It is possible, because it has been done, for a man to tell almost what the land needs from having observed it and the effect of various fertilizers on it for a number of years. There is also such a thing as computing about what amount of the mineral elements will be consumed by the tree in building up its tissue and in bearing its fruit. In doing this, however, a large percentage should be allowed for errors, leaching or other difficulties which would naturally suggest themselves as worthy of notice.

In addition to all this, it seems to me that a man should, about once in so often, have recourse to a practical chemical or physical test of the different types of soil on the farm, to see if any betterment has occurred, and to discover their actual needs. Such a test seems to have been worked out satisfactorily from the chemical point of view in the aqueous-solution test recently discovered by the government experts in soil investigation. This gives a good test of the available mineral elements of the soil in regard to plant growth.

In closing, let me say that the tree, in order to grow, must have the three elements—nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid—not one or two of them, but all; that these should be applied, as a rule, in slowly available forms, which incidentally are the cheapest, but that the greatest factor of all is that the soil should be brought into proper physical condition by the use of humus, preferably in the form of cover crops to be plowed under, this humus being absolutely essential for the admittance of air and the maintenance of a moisture supply for the roots of trees.—E. H. Scott, Hampshire County, Mass.

#### When and How to Plant Apples.

Realizing that the apple orchard is a more or less permanent investment we must take cautious steps in laying its foundation, says Ohio "Farmer." First we want suitable land on the hills, with any exposure except to the east. Land free from stumps and stones and not too steep is best. New land is not best as there will be too many stumps and roots and the borers that work on forest trees are liable to work on the apple trees. Some hoed crop should be grown on the land the year before planting so that it will be in fine mellow condition. I like to have the rows as straight as a

## MAN'S FAREWELL TO LOW WAGES

GOOD-BY FOREVER TO HARD WORK—LITTLE PAY—HARD TIMES—JOB HUNTING! YOU CAN OWN AND BOSS THIS MONEY-MAKING BUSINESS! GET MONEY AS THIS MAN DID!

CHANGE FROM WAGE EARNER TO WAGE PAYER—FROM SERVING OTHERS TO COMMANDING OTHERS



As it Would be Told at Home.

You may well rejoice, my wife, over our good fortune in getting for almost nothing a business which made money the very first day and has grown better all along until now after a few weeks the daily profits run from \$5.00 to \$12.00. You have just counted to-day's receipts and seem surprised they amount to \$15.00 plus some cents, but I have good reason to expect even larger returns as time goes on. Of that \$15.00 you must take out about \$3.00 for cost of material and the \$12.00 remaining is profit. So business gets better as it gets older. I need have no worry about the future, because there remains many dollars' worth of unfinished work upon which I can calculate as in the past about 75c profit on the dollar and more orders coming in all the time. My trouble has not been the want of orders, but facilities to fill orders as fast as my many customers would like, and to make matters better have engaged a boy to help in the shop, including an extra solicitor.

It has kept me hustling this far to take care of family customers whose orders range from \$2.00 to \$10.00, but increased facilities will enable me to get business in even larger quantities from hotels, restaurants, and public institutions, manufacturers and retail stores, there being scarcely any person in business or out who does not at all times have urgent need for my services. I never thought it possible to

#### START A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS

like this with only a few dollars, for almost every business worth having requires several thousand dollars to begin with, and I was not in that class, in fact, we can both recall with sad regret the days of no work—no wages—debts piling up—nearly everyone and everything combined to keep me down. Then my siege of sickness—no work—laid up—laid off—almost laid away—nothing coming in—expenses going on—doctor bills and what not. Trouble, trouble, trouble, but that's the common hardship of every man who sells his time to others—hard work—long hours—little pay—enriching those who boss, but never himself. Verily, my good wife, we know from experience that it's mighty inconvenient to be poor, and now after years of hard

line if it can be done, but if not, follow the curves of the hill. Dig holes large enough to plant the trees without cramping the roots. Where the land is level or nearly so, some take the turning plow and plow out three or four furrows, set the trees in line, pull dirt over roots and fill up furrow with plow. Plant two or three-year-old trees. I like a good, thrifty, medium-sized two-year-old tree, branched two and one-half or three feet from the ground. All bruised or broken roots should be pruned off and the top cut back about one-half.

#### Dealing With Pear Blight.

The treatment of the disease may be classed under two general heads: (1). Methods which aim to put the tree in condition to resist blight or to render it less liable to the disease, and (2), methods for exterminating the microbe itself, which is of first importance for, if carried out fully, there can be no blight. The methods under the first head must unfortunately be directed more or less to checking the growth of the tree and, therefore are undesirable except in cases where it is thought that the blight will eventually get beyond control in the orchard. Under the head of cultural methods which favor or hinder pear blight, as the case may be, the most important are the pruning, fertilizing, cultivation and irrigation, but details in regard to these need not be given here, as the main reliance must be placed in the only really satisfactory method of controlling the disease; that is, the extermination of the microbes which cause it. Every particle of blight should be cut out and burned while the trees are dormant, not a single active case being allowed to survive the winter in the orchard or within a half mile or so from it.

#### The New Apple Culture.

Some hoed crop should be grown in the orchard for a few years but wheat, oats or a hay crop should never be taken from a young orchard as they take fertility and moisture that should go to the trees. After six or eight years crops should not be taken from the orchard unless some fertilizer is used, and it is a good plan to use some before that time. I believe in clean cultivation for the orchard. I use a cutaway harrow early in the spring and cultivate until about the middle of July. I then drill,

labor here and there and almost everywhere—from factory hand to office clerk—teaching school or selling goods—town and city trades—now and then the farm—we find ourselves in prosperous circumstances, owning a pleasant business which promises to pay from

#### \$1800 TO \$2000 ANNUALLY

Goodness knows, we might still be slaving for a bare existence if this opportunity hadn't come as a God-send, but we know to well the need of money to get foolish or spoiled by sudden prosperity. I am happy to think that our days of self-denial and privations are over, that you and the children can have many things in the future which you craved but alas! didn't have the money to buy. You can dress better, visit more, work less, buy new things for the house and give the children a better education. What a blessing it is to have money coming in all the time, and how different the people treat a successful man.

It's really wonderful how people took to my business from the very start, just seemed that everyone had something for me to do—eager to have it done—a cordial welcome everywhere and people came from miles around—

#### GOODS WERE GOING OUT—MONEY COMING IN—

almost a dollar cleared every time a dollar taken in. You remember my starting here at home—set off one room which was soon filled with a great assortment of merchandise—some gold, some silver—big and little heaps—how things glistened when the sun came through—then the change to larger quarters owing to increased business with profits growing. It did my heart good to receive such generous encouragement from the people everywhere, for I can't forget my ups and downs—hard knocks—never a boost until this thing happened.

The people certainly looked kindly upon home industry, and because my business was conducted there in their very midst a feeling of confidence was immediately established. My work has always been well done and I do not fear to meet the same customer twice even ten years from now. I have never been the kind to deceive anyone and would not care to bring that disgrace upon my children even though success was the reward.

Yes, people do wonder at my sudden rise in the world, but there is nothing remarkable in my performance, simply a case of supplying something which the people did not have but wanted awful bad—never had before—it's a regular business in some large cities, but just as well suited to town and country places as my own success proved. My success has not been due to influence, business training, special schooling, or technical knowledge, but to human endeavor, faithful work and earnest purpose. Had I failed to make good in this opportunity when everything was favorable to success it

would have been an everlasting cause for self criticism. It would be an act of ingratitude on my part if I did not give

**PRaise TO THE MANUFACTURERS** who not only suggested the opportunity but furnished at slight cost everything needed to start the business, including special teaching, valuable instructions and trade secrets and did this so well that my ignorance of the business itself was no drawback at all. Quite a few people from other sections have already written them on my recommendation, for they

#### WILL START OTHERS

in all parts of the world, either men or women, in this business at home or traveling, all or spare time, do not encourage business relations with drones or idlers. I am only one of thousands whom they have started in their twenty years of business experience, and I can't imagine a business which offers equal money-making opportunities to people of limited means—something easy to do, easy to get, easy to maintain, offering almost the only chance for people in moderate circumstances to better their position in life.

Though you, my wife, regard my success as remarkable in comparison with the old days it seems to be quite the regular order of things with their customers, as for example, one man claims \$301.27 in two weeks, another \$38.16 the first three days and hundreds of similar reports have come to my notice, which makes me feel that there is nothing of personal quality in my own success. You won't forget how skeptical I was at first, but these fears were unfounded, as we both know now, for I have found the business even better than their claim as a money-making chance which anyone without leaving home and without previous experience can manage successfully.

I shall continue advising people out of employment or working hard for a little money to send their name on a card to

GRAY & CO., 843 MIAMI BUILDING,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

and receive FREE as I did their proposition, valuable information, testimonials and samples. They don't offer any impossible inducements, such as \$50.00 a day without work, but simply claim that those willing to hustle have every reason to expect from

#### \$30.00 TO \$40.00 WEEKLY

to begin with and more than that as their business grows. I feel sure and believe that you, my wife, also believe that no one will ever regret the day they started with Gray & Co., for they are the largest concern of their kind in the world and are backed by \$100,000.00 capital. It's well that you should know these things as I do so as to answer inquiries intelligently when visiting friends outside of my territory

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Published at Rochester, New York, is a paper devoted to fruit raising. It is one of the best monthly publications of its class.

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.





The above animated illustration we reproduce from the Agricultural Advertising magazine by permission. It will be seen that the hens and cockerels are no longer satisfied with their ordinary method of locomotion and are inclined to take up automobiling with the usual disastrous results.

### Young Children in School.

Charles A. Green, Ed. and Pub.: The injurious effect of sending young children to school is not understood by many parents.

In my opinion no child under seven years of age ought to go to a district or country school.

The close confinement and long hours deprive the child of natural activity and outdoor life so needed for his growth and development.

An article appeared in "The Household" on school age, giving opinions of prominent educators on this subject; below are a few quotations from it.

"Said Superintendent Stetson, of Maine, in a recent report, 'We shall, one of these days, see the unwisdom of sending the child to school when he is five years of age. The historian of the future will furnish in proof of our semi-civilized state the fact that we did not allow our children their first and greatest right, the right to grow.'

Before many years, the age when a child may enter school will be raised to six, later will be advanced to seven and before the present century closes will be fixed at eight years."

In quite the same vein is an article in the "Journal of Education," by Miss Finch, of the Lewiston Training School.

At a recent educational gathering one of the foremost superintendents in the country said, "If I had my way, I would abolish schools entirely until the child is ten years old."

This statement was warmly applauded, showing that teachers appreciate the fact that children are sent to school at too early an age. It is true. Little children four or five years old should be out of doors nearly all of their waking hours, breathing God's pure air and developing strong bodies."

A very good medical book says, "For the first seven years of life give concern only to his morals and to his physique. Nourish him as you would nourish an animal from which you desired the finest development, stimulating only his moral nature, and his intellect will take care of itself."—Hattie A. Barrows.

### Small Fruits for Market.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I wish to say a few words to those who have land and yet never raise fruit. Let us consider first the culture of small fruits for market. I know of no enterprise more profitable than the growing of small fruits on the farm; not only is the family supplied with fresh, healthful fruit, but it is a source of considerable revenue.

To illustrate my point, let us take an acre planted to corn, and an acre to small fruits, preparing and fertilizing the soil in an equal manner; have the rows as long as possible, to avoid turning so often in cultivating them; keep an account of the days worked if you wish; also all money paid out, and in the summing up, see on which side of the balance sheet the most money is made. Our experience has been that fruit growing leaves the ground in better condition, particularly after growing strawberries. We can only use a bed once a year, as the red clover grows so quickly, and has such strong roots that it is impossible to pull it out without taking plants and all.

In selecting small fruits for this acre of land, my first choice would be strawberries, in consideration of their early ripening, and in the quantity consumed I should set half an acre. I will tell you what we did with one-eighth acre. We have a family of nine, used on an average a peck a day for the season. The vines bore bountifully. Many berries were crushed on the ground, still, after paying for baskets, pickers, etc., this one-eighth acre netted us \$70. We had over thirty-one bushels, and sold the berries two boxes for twenty-five cents. Not a fancy price, you see, but had we been near a large city would have cleared

at least \$200. Next come raspberries. I would set out a quarter acre to three bushes, as they are very productive and in demand. In my opinion, they are the best of the small fruits canned. They were sold for fifteen cents a quart here in this little country town. I still have a quarter acre remaining, to which I would set one-half currants, as they sell readily, and are the delight of housekeepers, in making currant jelly. The rest I should divide between blackberries and grapes.

If you are not in a position to take up fruit growing on a large scale, try growing fruits in your garden. A row of grape vines next the fence, a few rows of strawberries, raspberries, currants; also gooseberries and blackberries. Give them good care, and if yourself and family do not get more pleasure and profit from these fresh fruits than you did when using the land for something else, you are not the man I thought you were. Which place do you suppose city people would prefer to board; where the farmer "hadn't time to bother," or where fresh ripe fruit was to be had in abundance? What food could be cheaper?

Brother and sister farmers let us make up our minds that we are going to raise some fruit the coming year. If you already interested in growing fruits, let us improve the quality whenever possible, and I think the mortgage will soon disappear. If we are so fortunate as not to have a mortgage on the farm, then we can give our children a better education, or ourselves more of the things which until now have been beyond our

reach. Are you still of the opinion that fruit growing does not pay?—Mrs. Inez A. Spaulding, Maine.

Preventing Consumption.—There was formerly the same attitude toward the plague, typhus and smallpox, diseases, that then ravaged the civilized world, and which now have been so far successfully warred against that they at present hardly figure in mortality statistics. Proper sanitary measures may accomplish much the same result with tuberculosis which now causes more deaths than any other disease. But before such measures may be formed or enforced, the public whose will the laws embody must first learn and believe that the thing is worth while. It must be widely known, for instance, that tuberculosis is caused by a living germ conveyed from man to man principally through spitting, that the disease is now known to be not hereditary, as for many years it was thought to be, that its cure rests as a basis upon fresh air and sufficient wholesome food, and that its prevention depends upon the proper care of the sputum of the consumptive and the prohibition of those methods of life and industry which weaken the resisting power of the human body to the ever-present infinitesimal-tubercle bacillus. The true import of these things realized by the public and the century will see us released from the great scourge which now levies its fearful annual tribute upon the people of this state.

Green's Fruit Grower: Please enter my subscription for three years and find enclosed one dollar. I have resided in Lee county, Fla., on south bank of the Calooshattee river four miles above Fort Myers, for eight years and have been engaged in growing citrus fruits, such as limes, lemons, kumquats, tangerines, oranges and grape fruit, or (Pomelo) bananas.

There is not a more profitable occupation in the United States. I have grapefruit trees and lemon trees five years old, that fruit sold this year for \$20 to \$24 per tree and grapefruit trees ten to fifteen years old often produce \$200 to \$300 per tree, and planted 100 trees to acre. Late varieties of oranges such as Valencia, often bring \$7 per box in May or June. We have never been hurt by the cold here and consider south bank Calooshattee river warmest place in United States. There are quite a number of northern farmers come here and spend their winters on their groves and go to their northern homes in the spring. I enjoy reading Green's Fruit Grower and missed it when it did not show up this January.—J. H. Heyser.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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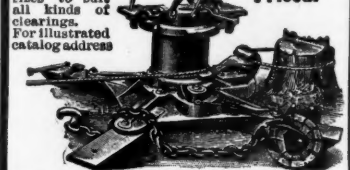
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The best barrel spray pump on earth or the price. All parts coming in contact with spray solution are made of solid brass and are not affected by the materials used. It is very powerful and easily operated.

PRICE, complete with 5 feet of three-ply discharge hose and nozzle, ready to use, weight 25 pounds

Only \$5.95.

Four foot extension pipes for high trees, 35 cents each.

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PRICE, with agitator, hose and graduating Vermorel fine, coarse spray and solid stream nozzle, . . . \$3.95

Extension pipes in 4 ft. lengths, 35 cents each.

This pump is sold by dealers at \$6 and \$6.50. It is made at the largest pump factory in the world.



## SIT RIGHT DOWN NOW

and make a list of what you want to spray and what you have to spray for, then mail it to us TO-DAY. We shall be glad to advise you as to what kind of a Sprayer and Spray Material to use. If we can not supply it, we can tell you where to get it.

Send for Spray Calendar and description of Sprayers for every purpose.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., SPRAY DEPT., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



## Some Up-to-Date Fashions

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

5537—The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is 6½ yards 27, 4½ yards 36 or 4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard of tucking and 4 yards of velvet ribbon to make as illustrated.



5537 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.



5541 Girl's Box Plaited Dress, 6 to 12 years.

5541—The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 5½ yards 27, 5 yards 36 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide.

5555—The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is 5½ yards 27 or 4½ yards 36 inches wide with 4 yards of edging.



5555 Misses' Square Yoke Night-Gown, 12 to 16 years.



5530 Boy's Pajamas, 6 to 14 years.

5530—The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 5 yards 27 or 3½ yards 36 inches wide.

5540—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6½ yards 27 or 5½ yards 36 inches wide with 2 yards of embroidery for the frills.



5540 Sacque Night-Gown, 34 to 46 bust.



5546 Child's Dress, 2 to 6 years.

5546—The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 3 yards 27, 2½ yards 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide with ¼ yard of linen for the collar.

5538—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 13½ yards 27, 6¼ yards 44 or 5½ yards 52 inches wide if material has figure or nap; 7½ yards 27, 5½ yards 44 or 4 yards 52 inches wide if it has not, with 9 yards of banding to trim as illustrated.



5538 Nine Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



5532 Short Yoke Petticoat, 22 to 34 waist.

5532—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2½ yards of embroidered flannel with ½ yard of cambric 36 inches wide for the yoke; or, 3½ yards 27, 2½ yards 36 if plain material is used.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

## Home.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

Home is the calm repose  
Of weary feet, at close  
Of day, of busy day,  
When, near, or far away,  
The tireless heart has been  
At war with toil and sin.

Ah! home! the evening prayer,  
When all are gathered there,  
Seems as if bending skies  
Would soothe the dear, tired eyes,  
Like gales from homeland driven—  
Sweet evening airs from Heaven.

Love rests where mother love,  
Calm as the gentle dove,  
Cooes all our woes away;  
Till, at the close of day,  
When dies the sunset red,  
Stars twinkle overhead.

Ah home! the sweetest place!—  
Sweet in the winsome grace  
Of purest earthly love,  
Imaging that above,  
Till, past all toil and care,  
Our spirits enter there!

## Facts Worth Knowing.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George Bancroft Griffith.

The lake shores are most favorable to fruit-growing, and the largest crops of apples in Ohio are raised on the western reserve, or the line of counties bordering on, or not distant from the southern shore of Lake Erie. The quality is also superior.

The western extremity of Lake Erie, and the shores of Detroit river, were favorite locations with the early French settlers. Near Detroit and Monroe, Michigan, there still exist many old orchards of apples and pears, planted by these pioneers, which are, at the age of a century or more, vigorous and productive, showing unmistakably, the strength of the soil and the geniality of the climate. Many of these pear trees have continued healthy and attained magnificent dimensions. On the banks of the Detroit river there are trees now standing over two centuries old, lofty and beautiful, lining both margins, in Michigan and Canada. These trees, though planted in 1675 or 1680, are often loaded with fruit to this day.

A rather moist, tenacious soil, readily permitting a natural drainage, is most favorable to the pear; but contiguity to a large body of water, whereby the severity of winter cold is lessened, and protection in summer from excessive heats, afforded by a humid atmosphere, is doubtless the most important condition to which these trees are indebted for their freedom from disease and their great longevity. The valley of Raisin river noted for its beauty and fertility, retains the peculiar merits to which it owes its cognomen.

An observant friend informs us that many acres of the bay's shallow lagoons, at the western extremity of Lake Erie, are covered with the sacred bean of India, or the Egyptian lotus, a magnificent water lily. The existence of this plant in western Lake Erie more clearly demonstrates the high summer temperature of its waters at its shallow extremity than anything we could adduce.

The yellow Egyptian lotus requires almost tropical heats to bring its rare beauties to their height; yet here, in this northern region, 140 miles north of Philadelphia, it attains dimensions unknown elsewhere in the same latitude, or, indeed, in regions that can boast several degrees "of more indulgent skies." The corolla of this queen of American plants, on the shallow bays of western Lake Erie, attains a diameter, when fully spread, of twelve inches, and ripens a torus, or seed-pod, six inches across.

The absence of dew in the morning is a noteworthy accompaniment of the lake-shore climate, the night temperature seldom falling to the point of dew deposition. That this is not the result of deficient atmospheric moisture is well understood, but a consequence of the slight reduction of the night temperature below that observed by day; and herein lies the secret of success in this favored region.

It is a remarkable fact that six miles southeast and in the region of Philadelphia, our droughts offer strong contrasts to the perpetual humidity of the air of Kelley's island.

The hand-organ man is never puzzled about which way to turn.—Philadelphia "Bulletin."

## BACK TO EDEN.

Green's book just printed, 50 pages, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," and the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover will be mailed free to you if you will send in your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for three years for \$1.00, that is about 33 cents per year, providing you send in your subscription at once. Simply cut out this clipping and mail it to us with \$1.00 with your name plainly written and we will do the rest. Do not delay a moment. Now is the appointed time.

"No Trusts—No Catalogue Houses"

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First—Always Best—Cheapest

For Twenty-Five Years

## The World's Standard

As much better than other separators as other separators are better than gravity creamers.

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## BLIZZARD BELT FOUR HARDY EVERGREENS FREE



We grow our "Blizzard Belt" Evergreens in ten million lots. To advertise them and prove that they are healthy, well rooted and vigorous, we offer to send four fine sample trees 3 years old, free to a limited number of property owners. Mailing expense 5 cents, which send or not as you please. A postal will bring them. Last year we distributed 500,000 of these sample evergreens and gained thousands of new friends. This year we have

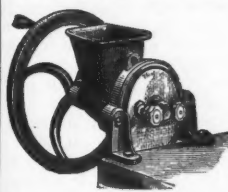
### Reserved 600,000 Trees

for this free advertising distribution and if you want your share of them write at once for they will go fast. W. H. Gibboney, Mandan, North Dakota writes: "Please accept thanks for the sample evergreens. They are doing fine." This is but a sample of thousands of letters.

Our catalogue containing 64 colored plates of our Hardy "Blizzard Belt" Fruits, Ornamentals, Evergreens, etc., with a mine of valuable information for fruit growers, is free for the asking. Write to-day.

THE GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY, Box 717, Osage, Iowa.

## THERE'S MONEY IN YOUR BONES



if you grind them, feed them to your hens. They make eggs and Eggs are Money.

Our No. 1 Dry Bone Mill grinds dry bones, oyster shells, corn, etc. It is the best all-round mill for poultry. Hardware dealers sell it for \$5.00; our price is only \$3.95.

Send for Our Poultry and Poultry Supply Circular. It will save money for you.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., POULTRY DEPT.

## HURST SPRAYER ON FREE TRIAL



No Money in Advance—pay when convenient. The "FITZ-ALL" fits on to any barrel or tank. Sprays all solutions. Proven best and most durable. Guaranteed Five Years. Brass Ball Valve, Cylinder, Plunger, etc. Strainer Cleaner and 3 Agitators. 200 lb. pressure. A boy can operate it. Doubles Your Crops. After trial if you keep it—pay when you can. Wholesale price where no agent—Agents Wanted. Sprayers is our specialty—you get the benefit of our 20 years' experience.

Special FREE OFFER for first in each locality. Valuable "Spraying Guide" and full information free. Write now.

H. L. HURST MFG. CO., 16 North St., Canton, O.



## BUY SEEDS DIRECT FROM THE GROWER

You will not only get Better Seeds, but will get them Cheaper. HARRIS' SEEDS Grown at MORETON FARM (250 Acres) are sold only direct to the planter at prices as low as dealers have to pay. We raise VEGETABLE SEEDS, SEED POTATOES, and improved FARM SEEDS. Ask for Catalogue and sample of a grand New Flint Corn that yielded 200 bu. per acre last season. Both Free. JOSEPH HARRIS COMPANY, Moreton Farm, COLDWATER, N. Y.





### A Marvelous Invention.

One winter's evening a number of our farmer friends, whose conversation and experience I have recorded in previous issues of Green's Fruit Grower, were gathered about the stove in the village store.

The proprietor of this store had been the postmaster for twenty-five years. His store contained every class of wares, from sticks of candy, with red streaks in glass jars to groceries, dry-goods, paints, oils, and farmers' tools.

He was bald headed, save a little tuft of hair over each ear, which kept company with a small patch of side whiskers just below each ear. He was a genial, sociable man, but was never a good judge apparently as to how large a piece of cheese should be in order to weigh a pound.

Many a time I have ordered a pound of cheese, when he would cut off a big slab, and then almost jump out of his shoes with astonishment on discovering that he had cut two pounds instead of one, but I am persuaded that he knew very well how much he was cutting off, hence if I wanted two pounds all I had to do was to ask for one.

In the conversation and discussions at the village store the postmaster often took a willing part.

"Did any of you fellows ever invent anything?" asked the justice of the peace.

"Bet your life we have," replied the postmaster. "I have spent nearly \$250 in patenting articles that never brought me in a cent of revenue. I invented a new rat-trap, a new thill coupling for carriages, an economical curry-comb, and a churn, among other things.

"I have been there too," said the blacksmith. "I have invented a bellows and a hubless wheel."

"I once invented," said the shoemaker, "an improved fanning mill and buzz saw."

"I," said farmer Jones, "once secured a patent for a side-hill plow and a ditching device."

"Almost every man in the country has taken his turn at some invention," said Squire Davis, "but there are few men who have reaped any reward from their inventions. There are so many new inventions pouring into the patent office at Washington that the office is now years behind with its work, and it seems impossible for it to catch up. But I had an experience once with a remarkable invention."

"Let us hear about it," said the postmaster.

"Well, it happened about like this: On looking over advertisements in my daily paper, and I will say right here that I think advertisements are as interesting as any part of the paper, I read the following announcement: 'A remarkable invention—I have discovered a new motor power which will revolutionize the world. There are millions in it. I will offer some good man who will advance capital to develop this enterprise opportunity not only to make himself famous, but wealthy.'

"Now, I do not take readily to get-rich-quick schemes, but my curiosity was excited and after some hesitation I made up my mind to call upon this man in the city and see what he had to offer. I found him not in an office or a factory, but in a house in which he was evidently living in poverty, or at least in great need of ready money. His thin body and shabby clothing impressed me with the suspicion that he was not well fed or comfortably clothed.

He received me cordially, and at once started in to unfold all that he dared to tell in regard to his invention.

"Inventors," he continued, "have ever been a persecuted and poorly appreciated class of men. In fact, all of those who have done the most for the advancement of the world's interest have been ignored or maltreated. When men cannot understand they proceed to abuse inventors. Do know that the man who first discovered steam power was imprisoned as

a lunatic? I do not allude to Watts or to Robert Fulton, who was credited with inventing the steam boat, but who really was not the original inventor. No, I go farther back to the man who first conceived the idea of steam as a motor power. This man knew that he had discovered something marvelous that would revolutionize the world. His friends and relatives tried to induce him to keep quiet, fearing that his rashness would meet with serious discouragement but he would not be silenced and continually appealed to the king, but the king could see nothing sane in the man's explanation, therefore after the king had been disturbed from his usual quiet a number of times by this persistent man, he ordered him to be locked up in a lunatic asylum, and here the poor man spent the larger portion of his life entirely misunderstood and unappreciated by mankind.

Robert Fulton was laughed at in his day for his experiments with steamboats. The men who first attempted to run cars on railroad tracks by steam power were scoffed at and considered crazy. The man who invented telegraphy had great difficulty in interesting congress in the enterprise. The man who first perfected the telephone was thought of as being wild and visionary. When Bell first perfected the telephone, no one believed it was true that there was any method by which one person could talk with another hundreds of miles distant.

But I want to tell you right here that no one man should be given credit for any perfected invention of great magnitude and usefulness. Take for instance the electric light and telephone; numerous inventors have been at work along these lines for many years. In fact, the world seems to progress gradually toward a certain great invention, and finally one inventor, just a little more progressive than the rest, suddenly by accident perhaps discovers a great secret which enables him to benefit from the work of many others equally as deserving as himself.

Think of the slow development of the reaper and mower machine. The first reapers and mowers were crude affairs that would not work satisfactorily. Gradually year by year these machines were perfected and finally the self-raking reaper was invented. It may be claimed that all inventions are in a certain sense evolutions, after the same principle that man has developed to his present high state from lower animals.

My invention is an exception to the rule, inasmuch as no man has ever had a thought or dream of the power which I have discovered.

"What is the power you speak of?" I asked.

"I cannot explain this matter fully to you nor any other person, for if I did I would give away the secret which is worth millions of dollars, but I could give you an inkling of it, and this I will proceed to do.

Everything in nature is made up of atoms; you may dig up a rock on your farm, and consider it an individual rock, but in fact that rock is made up of thousands of millions of atoms. You may hold in your hands an iron crowbar and consider that bar one individual piece of iron, but, in fact, it is composed of thousands of millions of atoms. You may see upon a pane of glass a speck of dust or water. It seems to be an individual speck, but it is really composed of numerous atoms. I mean by this, that the rock, iron bar and the speck of dust can be separated into atoms so fine that thousands of them grouped together would not be visible to the naked eye.

Now I will ask you to separate these atoms that compose the iron bar, or the atoms that make up the substance of the rock. You produce a heavy hammer and attempt to separate the atoms of this iron and stone, but are unable to do so. Then you ask, what power is this which holds the atoms of the iron and rock so



## STEVENS

The same—on a rifle or shotgun—that guarantees perfection in accuracy, reliability and safety. It would require many columns of this publication to tell all about "Stevens" famous guns. We want you to know about them and we make it worth your while to learn.

### RIFLES FOR BOYS

Little Scout - \$2.25  
Stevens-Maynard, Jr. - \$3  
Crack Shot - \$4  
Little Krag - \$5  
Favorite No. 17 - \$6

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO., 375 Pine Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.

Send two 2-cent stamps to cover postage for our FREE CATALOG—it tells all about guns, rifles, pistols, ammunition, sights, targets, rebores old barrels, and a hundred things a sportsman wants to know. Don't let your dealer persuade you some other is as good. Insist on "Stevens." You can order direct from us if you find any difficulty. We send any "Stevens" firearms express prepaid, on receipt of catalog price.

### GROWING TOMATOES FOR QUALITY, QUANTITY AND EARLINESS

Is the name of the best booklet ever issued on the subject of tomato culture. It contains 30 pages and illustrations fully describing the Potter method of raising tomatoes. By this method you have bigger and better fruit, and weeks earlier than otherwise. It teaches the secret and science of tomato culture; forcing the fruit by systematic cultivation and pruning. This book is invaluable to every gardener, whether he grows one dozen or one thousand vines. The subjects covered are: History of the Tomato; Its Nature and Habit; Tomato Culture in General; The Potter Method; Plants and Planting; Home Grown Plants; Preparing the Ground; Setting the Plants; Cultivation; Pruning and Staking the Vines; Picking the Fruit; Ripe Tomatoes at Christmas; 40 Tomato Recipes; Best Tomato Seeds.

The information is condensed and to the point—just what every grower wants. The cut here shows one of a large number of vines in my garden this season. Notice that each stalk is loaded with large, perfect fruit from top to bottom. This is the result of my method. It is easy to raise this kind of fruit when you know how. Just send for my book—price 50 cents, postage or money order. Your money back if not satisfactory.

**FREE SEED.** To every one ordering my booklet within the next 30 days, I will send FREE with each book, one package each of the best varieties of early and late tomatoes. I make this offer so that you will get ready now for your spring gardening. Don't wait until the last minute when the rush is on. Send for my booklet to-day, and I know you will be thankful that you made such a wise investment.

T. F. POTTER, Tomato Specialist, Dep. D, DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.

### The Acme Harrow

Well pulverized soil is the most important requisite of a good seed bed. No field—no matter how rich—is well prepared for seed unless the ground has been thoroughly pulverized. Does the old fashioned spike or spring toothed harrow do that? It does not. It does tear up the grass, weeds and trash the plow buried, and which should stay buried. What you need is the **ACME All Steel Riding Harrow**—the only harrow built on scientific principles. Flat steel spurs go ahead of the Acme coulters or teeth, crushing and leveling every clod.

Then the coulters like long plowshares follow, turning the soil both ways and mixing it. When they get through with it the soil is as fine as a Harrow can make it and presents all its food to the seed. Think how much easier on the team the Acme Harrow is! The old harrow dragged bluntly against the soil. The Acme cuts smoothly through. Then the Acme is very convenient to move from one field to another, as a lever raises the coulters from the ground. One man can put the harrow in a wagon or sled with ease. The Acme is the lowest priced harrow made and is built to last. Write for free book, "A Perfect Seed Bed." Written by distinguished agriculturists. A postal to me and it will come.

**DUANE H. NASH, Box 33, MILLINGTON, N. J.**

### "Everyone Exclaims About Our Lights!"

"THE LAMPS are splendid. Everyone exclaims about the amount of light they give," writes Mrs. W. T. Reese, Tiffin, Ohio. "My City friends visiting here say they are as good as Gas. In fact, my home for now considered the best lighted house in the county. Why, when we go visiting our neighbors of an evening it is hard to keep from exclaiming about the poor light they have!"

The Angle Lamp is the new method of burning common kerosene oil, and is as different from the ordinary lamps in results as it is in appearance. It makes common kerosene the best, the cheapest and the most satisfactory of all lighting methods. Safer and more reliable than gasoline or acetylene, yet as convenient to operate as gas or electricity.

### The Angle Lamp

Is lighted and extinguished like gas. May be turned high or low without odor. No smoke, no danger. Filled while lighted and without moving. Requires filling but once or twice a week. It floods a room with its beautiful, soft, mellow light that has no equal. And yet the lamp actually pays for itself. For while the ordinary round wick lamp, usually considered the cheapest of all lighting methods, burns but about 6 hours on a quart of oil, The Angle Lamp burns a full 18 hours on the same quantity. But send for our catalog "48" explaining the new principles employed in this lamp, and for our proposition for selling on.

**30 DAYS TRIAL.**

Wouldn't you like to have your home admirably referred to by your neighbors as "the best lighted house in the country"—if you knew such a light would cost so much less than your present system as to pay for itself in a few months use? Then write for catalog "48" describing The Angle Lamp fully and listing 25 varieties from \$1.50 up. Its free for asking.

**THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 78-80 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.**

## SEEDS

of the Burpee=Quality cost but little more than the usual kind, but are worth much more! To convince you that this is true, let us have a talk together. We have spent months of labor and thousands of dollars on

### The BEST SEED CATALOG we have ever issued

It is a **Book of 200 pages** with new half-tone illustrations from photographs. Shall we mail you a copy? It will cost you nothing, if you will kindly give a fair hearing to our claims for your patronage. **Write TO-DAY!**

**W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Seed Growers, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**



closely together? Then I reply, the power which holds the atoms of the iron and the rock together, is the motor power which I have discovered.

The atoms in the rock and in the iron are and ever have been in constant vibration. When you look upon the rock which you have seen in the field for fifty years, you cannot conceive that its particles are agitated, and ever have been, nor can you conceive these particles in the iron bar which appears so passive.

You have been told that iron loses its strength with age, but perhaps you have not asked yourself why it loses its power. I can tell you. These vibrations of the atoms of iron ultimately grow tired to a greater or less extent, and weaken the strength of the metal.

Consider for a moment a square block of solid iron. You have not the power to dismember this block or break it up even into large pieces. The power which holds the atoms of this mass of iron together is the greatest visible power on earth. You consider the power of steam a great power. You look upon the power of explosives such as nitro glycerine as something marvelous, but the power of adhesion in these atoms of the iron block or of the rock exceeds all known power a million fold.

"Consider then, the ability of a motor hatched to this marvelous new power in moving a train of cars across the continent or a steamship across the ocean.

"At present locomotives on railroads are weighed down with their burden of coal which they are obliged to carry with them continually; the steamship in order to cross the ocean must have on board hundreds or thousands of tons of coal to feed the engines during the voyage, but with my motor all these burdens would be dispensed with."

"After the inventor had explained thus far I almost gasped for breath in astonishment over the originality of this startling invention," said the Squire. "And then I asked, but how do you apply this motor power? How do you harness it to steamships and railroad locomotives?"

"These are questions which I cannot answer without giving away my entire invention. That is my secret."

"But you can show me your engine at work?" I said, inquiringly.

"Certainly," replied the inventor, upon which he invited me into a room, securely locked, with the windows carefully screened, and there I beheld a globe of iron with a capacity of a barrel and a half. This was the motor. I could see no cog wheels or belts except the belting leading from the wheel of the motor which led to a self-playing piano. On turning a screw slightly in the big iron globe the drive wheel began to move, the piano began playing a lively tune.

"Is this all you can show me?" I asked.

"It is," he replied. "If I explained more to you, you would be in position to deprive me of the benefits that are sure to accrue from my marvelous invention."

"Well," I replied, "what is your proposition?"

"I need," said the inventor, "\$10,000 to place my invention upon the market and make its value known. To the man who is ready to advance this money I will give one-tenth interest in my invention, which could not be valued at less than \$100,000,000."

"I told him that I would have to go home and talk with my wife.

"The result was that I did not invest the \$10,000, but others did and ten times \$10,000."

"And what came of the invention?" said the storekeeper.

"It was a fraud. Years afterward when the so-called inventor died it was discovered that his wonderful motor was run by air pressure, through pipes concealed in the walls and floors of the building. The machine compressing the air being concealed below the cellar bottom."

Hope for the Blind.—My cousin, an aged man living at Payette, Idaho, has received his sight after being blind for eight years. I do not know the cause of his blindness nor its remedy.

"Old books to read,  
Old wood to burn,  
Old friends to love."



Yes, it is true. We offer Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1.00 and if you send in your subscription without delay we will send you as a gift Green's book, 50 pages, just printed, entitled "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," with several pages devoted to how to propagate all kinds of fruit, plants, vines and trees, also pages devoted to instructions for beginners in fruit growing. Simply return this clipping with \$1.00 with your name and address plainly written.



### Rural Telephones.

This is an age of telephones. The isolation of the farmers' life is now being relieved by this useful invention. You can call up your family physician by 'phone, your meat market man or your grocer, without leaving your house. If you have strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, apples, peaches or pears for sale you can learn from the different towns what is wanted there and can make sales in advance to groceries and others. If your house should catch fire you can call up aid from your neighbors.

The Stromberg, Carlson Mfg. Co., of Rochester, N. Y., have the reputation of making and selling telephone instruments adapted to farmers' use, and in fact adapted to every department of telephone work. Address them for particulars.

No Canned Fruit in Old Times.—In looking back to my childhood days fifty and sixty years ago I am reminded that at that time there was no canned fruit of any kind. Instead of canned fruit the housewife preserved fruits with sugar and these were called preserves or jams. The first canned fruit I ever saw was canned New Jersey peaches. On removing the cover of the can, the peaches were found to be yellow-fleshed free stones divided into halves. The first half peach on top was laid with the pit-side up and in the hollow was a honey bee. Every can was just the same in this respect, and there was always the one honey bee present. We used canned peaches in the Michigan lumber camps.—Horace F. Wilcox, California.

The pocket book sent me as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower has arrived safely and pleases me very much. Accept my thanks for this present and for your promptness in sending it. I do not see how you can afford to give so valuable a premium with Green's Fruit Grower.—Mrs. S. S. Packert, N. Y.

A woman of more or less experience says it is easier to boss half a dozen men than it is to control one hired girl.

### American Cultivator Notes.

Nelson E. Hollister, of Bristol, Ct., is hale and hearty at 82 years. He did his haying this year without the assistance of any outside help. He mowed twelve acres of grass.

N. F. Pierce, of East Jamaica, Vt., had a hen lost one night and she left a nest full with ten chickens. The morning after the little chicks wandered about with no one to look after them, when all at once a Rhode Island spring pullet took them under her wing to bring up. She proves to be a model mother, and does as good work for the motherless ones as a really experienced hen.

An Australian flower of the hibiscus species is often used as blacking the juice squeezed from four blossoms giving enough liquid to coat a shoe with a fine lustre.

A garden, a driving horse and Jersey milk are among the choicest and cheapest farm luxuries.

The apple is the best hope for the rough and rocky land not suited for ordinary farming. But the trees must be fed.

Peach growing is a fascinating branch of New England farming; its possibilities are so great, although its actual results are often so uncertain. The successful peach orchardist will make a competence, while failure often means dollars out of the pocket. Brain, skill, knowledge and energy are required to a high degree, and good luck must not be wholly absent.

## SUPERLATIVE RASPBERRY WILL LEAD ALL OTHER VARIETIES COMMERCIALY

Improved Strain From Puget Sound Achieves Sweeping Triumph Wherever Planted—Larger Richer and More Prolific—Conceded the Best Red Raspberry Ever Introduced

THE Improved Superlative Red Raspberry, one of the wonderful products from the Puget Sound country—the real home of the red raspberry—is without doubt the most important commercial success achieved in berry-growing for years. As a berry to eat with cream and sugar, it is matchless. Its superior size and appearance and delicious taste make it the best market seller, and growers are obtaining a premium price for it. Its shipping qualities are not excelled by any other red raspberry. At the Lewis and Clark Exposition the Superlative was awarded the Gold Medal, the highest award, over all other red raspberries. This new variety is being substituted for all others, wherever introduced, and growers are plowing out old strains to make room for this more profitable variety.

The Improved Superlative Raspberry is controlled exclusively by the Chas. H. Lilly Co., the largest and best-known plant and seed house in the West. The following interesting extracts from letters written by some of the most extensive growers in the country describe its qualities:

### BEST SHIPPER OF ALL

"Hang on the canes well—Are remarkably firm and prove to be fine shippers—Are much larger than any other variety. Am convinced they will prove larger producers and better shippers than any other variety. Will be good seller. I have no plants for sale."—D. F. Sexton, President Snohomish County Horticultural Association and President of the Snohomish Valley Growers' Association.

### WHAT LARGEST GROWER SAYS

The Snohomish Berry and Fruit Co. have one of, if not the largest raspberry fields in the world. They say:

"Any new item of value in the raspberry from a commercial standpoint is of material value to us. We have several varieties under observation. From our experience with the Superlative we will confine our future plantings to this variety. The berry is very large, nearly double that of other varieties, and yields 50% heavier. Shipping quality is good. Sample crates shipped east attracted much attention. The merits of the Superlative will undoubtedly transform the raspberry industry. No plants for sale at any price, as we need all we can produce to extend our planting."

Snohomish Berry & Fruit Co., H. S. Wright, Manager.

### PRACTICALLY INSECT PROOF

"Superlative is acme of perfection in the raspberry family, excelling all others, and my 50 years of experience covers many varieties. Has hardy and health growth. Fruit the largest of any variety. Quality the very best. Very prolific. Core is very small. Flesh very deep. Seeds very small. Believe it will become the best shipper of all and command the highest price. Fruit does not fall from plant when ripe. Leaves are very large and corrugated, making it practically insect proof. Canes mature early. Have no plants for sale at any price."—Wm. Bennison, a Snohomish County Horticultural authority, and of wide experience both in England and America.

"Do not think I ever saw their equal and I am an old berry raiser."—F. Walden, Fruit Editor of The Ranch.

"Superlative raspberries shipped in open crates without refrigeration as far as Kalispell, Montana. Very satisfactory results."—Snohomish Valley Fruit Growers' Association, per W. P. Dalson, Shipper.

### DISCARDS ALL FOR SUPERLATIVE

"Superlative will revolutionize the raspberry industry in the commercial berry sections. In all my experience, testing practically every new raspberry, I have never had a variety to equal the Superlative. Have discarded all others for this. It outyields any berry of my experience."—J. F. Littooy, Horticultural Inspector Snohomish County.

### STANDS MOST SEVERE CLIMATE

The hardness of the Superlative raspberry is conclusive, as it stands the severe climate of Eastern Canada. Wherever introduced it has enthused the growers. It is very difficult to obtain plants of the improved strain. The Chas. H. Lilly Co., of Seattle, have exclusive sale of the Superlative, and the quantity is limited.

### ITS SPLENDID CHARACTERISTICS

CANE is smooth—grows erect—matures early—vigorous, strong, healthy—practically thornless.

LEAVES thick, dark green, deeply corrugated or wrinkled—practically insect proof as red spiders or mites cannot travel on the leaf—leaf distinct from any other raspberry.

FRUIT one to one and half inches long—very prolific—ripens simultaneously with earliest varieties

and continues to end of season with latest varieties—lobes deep—cores small—seeds small and masticated easily—flavor sub-acid, aromatic—perceptibly sweeter than other favorite varieties—no mustiness—color, delicate crimson—texture, firm—shipping quality, best.

### WILL THRIVE ANYWHERE IN U. S.

The fact is well known that berry roots from the Puget Sound country grow better all over the United States than those from anywhere else, but the Superlative will prove this with even added emphasis. Invest in a few Superlative roots now; it will be the leading variety in a few seasons; every one who sees the fruit wants it; your profits will return a hundred-fold. The endorsement of the Chas. H. Lilly Co. is a sufficient guarantee that the Improved Superlative Red Raspberry is all that is claimed.

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It is the desire of the Chas. H. Lilly Co. that the distribution of the Improved Superlative Raspberry shall be as widespread as possible in order that individual growers all over the United States and Canada may be able to make a start with this grand variety, thereby making a far-reaching and perpetual advertisement for the firm. Owing to the great value and limited number obtainable, it has been necessary to fix a price of \$1 each for the roots. Large orders are not solicited, and under the circumstances no reduction can be made in such cases. Improved methods of packing have been perfected whereby the Chas. H. Lilly Co. ship the roots so thoroughly protected that they reach the most distant points across the continent in perfect planting condition.

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## Little Miss "Raineyes."

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

What do you see, my baby mite,  
With your great eyes of blue?  
I wonder if you see the things  
That other people do?  
So large and round and clear are they  
I wonder all the day  
Just what you see, and if you can  
See very far away?

Oh, my! I guess you see quite well,  
Much better than can I;  
A change has come upon the earth,  
And dark has grown the sky,  
It rains somewhere behind the hill,  
I fear it's coming near;  
And if your eyes keep filling up  
The rain will soon be here!

## A Young Girl in Europe.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower

"How many years did you spend in Europe?"  
"Seven."

"Do you like to live there as well as in America?"

"No, I don't. I would not go back, there for any amount of money. It's very cold there sociably. I cannot make friends with those people as I can with Americans."

"Just before we came away, I went down to the store on Sunday, which is open the same Sunday as any other day, (dry goods and grocery) to get some bread. Just ahead of me a girl jumped or fell from the fourth floor on the pavement below, as they have no sodded plats. The people gathered around her, but tried to do nothing to relieve her until the police came and sent her to the hospital. They are very selfish, and will do nothing to aid others as Christians do."

"Did you form friendships and attachments there, the same as you would in this country?"

"We lived on the one corner for four years, and did not know our next door neighbor. They never spoke to us, and we never spoke to them. Neighbors don't pay any attention to each other, even when they are sick and ready to die. They don't think it their duty."

## Pope Leo and the Largest Church in the World.

"What do you think of St. Peter's church?"

"St. Peter's is the largest church in the world. We visited this church on the 10th of October, as on this day the pope, (the only day in the year) goes out and can be seen by anyone outside his palace. Any one who wants to see him on that day can do so by securing tickets, which you can get by going to any Catholic church. We got them through our children, who attended the English catholic school, runs by nuns and sisters. The pope is at the head of all these schools. They give all the children's parents who go there free tickets to see the pope. If you have a ticket you are all right. The women must all be gowned in black, as must also the men, and the children in white. If you are not thus dressed you cannot be admitted, even though you have a ticket. You must be either in black or white, to see the pope."

On the 10th of October we got up early in the morning, left the house about 7 o'clock in order to be on time. Mr. Dryer was sick and unable to go. In the front of the church is a big paved square, and on each side is a beautiful big fountain and in the middle is a monument, and on top of this monument a marble bust of the emperor, Victor Emanuel, father of the king of Italy, Humbert, who was shot last summer. Arriving there we showed our tickets and they let us through the doors. It was only about 8 o'clock. There is one immense door and three smaller ones, and when these doors were opened the people made a mad rush, and considered no one but themselves in their efforts to gain entrance. There were no chairs. Everybody had to stand for hours."

"Were these common people?"  
"Common people, or anybody can go if they have a ticket."

"I suppose that crowd of people on the floor of St. Peter's looked like very small objects from the galleries above?"

"Yes, from the top of the church. The ceilings are very high. One of the pillars inside of St. Peter's is as large around as the top of a tree. From the front and rear of the church they had a large red rope of velvet put up so as to form a passage or walk. The floor was strewn with flowers, palms and roses. The pope walked on them, no one else. After we got inside the church was just packed to the doors; so crowded you could not move. We stood there from 8 to 11 o'clock."

"Did nobody faint away meanwhile?"

"Yes, lots of people fainted and were carried out. Some carry stimulants with them. They think if they drink wine it stimulates them. They have a kind they call marsalo, considered a great stimulant. At 11 o'clock we heard a great noise, and in came a band of

music, very beautiful, and at the same time an immense organ was being played by four men."

"Was it a regular brass band?"

"Yes, their suits were trimmed with red satin bands and from their caps hung long black tassels. They came in ahead, and next came the priest of the church, dressed in a long robe of white satin brocade, and over this another sort of cape that came down in front, on which was the crucifix of Christ, the back of which was made to imitate the rays of the sun. On the head he wore a sort of skull cap of white satin with a band of gilt around it. In his hand he carried a book containing the Catholic service and was repeating in Italian some parts of the service, I suppose for the pope. Next came the cardinals, that is the people who wait on the pope, and they stand next to him. There were 15 or 20 of them; they were dressed in dark red velvet robes or loose gowns, with white silk cords from the side and front. They each bore a silver cross, and on the head a red velvet cap to match, in the hand they carried a large candle with five wicks, all lighted. After these came the guards. They surrounded the pope. They were dressed in dark gray velvet, with yellow trimmings. In the center came the pope, carried in an elevated chair. The chair was carried by 10 chair bearers dressed in black. It was covered first with very rich cloth of gold, and upholstered in red velvet."

"How old did the pope appear to be?"  
"Oh, very old, ninety years. He is just as white as a sheet; just as thin as a rail. When he came into the church, the first thing I thought of was a statue or a ghost."

"Was he kind, pleasant looking man?"

"Very pleasant and very kind. You know he never goes out of his palace to be seen by the public but this one day in the year, and that is only about 15 minutes' walk from the church."

"He does not have any chance then to get sun-burned. Is his hair white?"

"Yes, just as white as his face. He was dressed in a very rich red robe, and on his head a crown, a genuine crown, with sapphires and precious stones, and on his finger an immense gold ring. His hands hung by his side, and the people were allowed to go up and kiss that ring on his finger."

"Did he seem to notice the people?"

"He did not look very much at anyone, and hardly turned his head to one side or the other. He smiled pleasantly as he came in, but he did not bow at all."

"Did he look to be in feeble health?"  
"Very feeble indeed. I should not wonder if he died in less than a year."

"Then he simply passed through?"  
"No, he paused about 15 or 20 minutes. On the main altar they had built for him a throne, and placed him upon it, while all listened to an address delivered by a cardinal."

## Sayings From Shakespeare.

Selected by C. A. Green.

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child.

Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none.

Alas that men's ears should be deaf to counsel but open to flattery.

Beauty provoketh thieves sooner than gold.

My chastity is the jewel of my house.

A frivolous wife makes a heavy husband.

The purest treasure is spotless reputation.

Small cheer and great welcome make a merry feast.

No legacy is so rich as honesty.

If two men ride a horse one must ride behind.

He jests at scars who never felt a wound.

When sleep visits sorrow it is a comforter.

Present fears are less than horrible forebodings.

Costly thy clothing as thy purse can buy, for the apparel oft proclaims the man.

A Clever Proposal.—He—Er—by the way, there's a report going about that we're engaged. She—Can't you stop it? He—Why not verify it?—Judge.

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CABBAGE, Winter Header, sureheader, fine.  
CARROT, Perfected Half Long, best table sort.  
CELERY, Winter Giant, large, crisp, good.  
CUCUMBER, Family Favorite, favorite sort.  
LETTUCE, Crisp as Ice, heads early, tender.  
MUSK MELON, Luscious Gem, best grown.  
WATERMELON, Bell's Early, extra fine.  
ONION, Prizetaker, wt. 3 lbs. 1000 bush. per acre.  
PARSNIP, White Sugar, long, smooth, sweet.  
RADISH, White Icicle, long, crisp, tender, best.  
TOMATO, Earliest in World, large, smooth, fine.  
TURNIP, Sweetest German, sweet, large.  
Flower Seeds, 500 sorts mixed, large packet.  
Sweet Peas, 1/2 oz. California Giants Grand Mxd.  
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150	Boston Cooking School Mag.....m	100	150	N. Y. Tribune Farmer.....w	100
350	Burr McIntosh.....m	300	150	New York Weekly Witness.....w	125
50	Canadian Bee Journal.....m	100	150	New York World.....tw	110
100	Canadian Horticulturist.....m	75	150	Northwestern Agr.....w	75
75	Canadian Poultry News.....m	60	125	Ohio Farmer.....w	100
150	Century Magazine.....m	400	150	Orange Judd Farmer.....w	125
150	Chicago InterOcean.....w	100	150	Photographic Times.....m	100
150	Coleman's Rural World.....w	100	100	Poultry Herald.....m	65
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Will Uncle Sam have a desperate chase to land the presidential apple in Roosevelt's pocket?

### Something About Nature.

Giraffes and ant eaters have tongues nearly two feet in length.

A caterpillar will eat twice its own weight of food in a day.

The leech has three jaws, each fitted with eighty to ninety teeth.

Beavers have been known to construct a dam no less than 1530 feet in length.

The rhinoceros is the thickest skinned quadruped, its hide being tough enough to resist the claws of a lion or tiger, the blows of a sword or the balls of an old-fashioned musket.

The coffee tree reaches its maximum of production in about twelve years, and should continue in full bearing for fifty years, although some trees are known to be as old as eighty-two years.

If the world was birdless, a naturalist declares, man could not inhabit it after nine years time, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The insects and slugs would simply eat all the orchards and crops in that time.

There are several species of fish, reptile, and insects which never sleep in the whole of their existence. Among fish it is positively known that pike, salmon and goldfish never sleep at all, also that there are several others in the fish family that never sleep more than a few minutes a month. There are dozens of species of flies which never indulge in slumber.

Some plants go to sleep every night. The mimosa, or sensitive plant, in daylight opens its fragile leaves, which are hard at work eating, absorbing the carbonic acid of the air into plant food. At night the mimosa sleeps and digests what it has eaten, and the leaves fold up double against each other, the stem droops and the leaf is limp and apparently dead.

Reindeer Migrations.—It is a wonderful sight to see the reindeer coming down from the Barren Lands in the fall of the year. I have seen them passing the Hudson Bay company's post for days by thousands. They come down and winter in the islands in the vicinity of the post, going back north to the Barren Lands in the latter part of May and beginning of June, just before the breaking up of the ice.

The Eyes of the Snake.—Snakes may also be said to have eyeglasses, inasmuch as their eyes are without lids, and each is covered with a transparent scale, much resembling glass. When the reptile sheds its outer skin, the eye scales come off with the rest of the transparent envelopes out of which the snake slips. This glassy eye scale is so tough that it effectually protects the true eye from the twigs, sharp grass and other obstructions which the snake encounters in its travels, yet it is transparent enough to allow the most perfect vision. Thus, if the snake has not glass eyes, it may, at any rate, be said to wear eyeglasses.

It has long been known that the colors of butterflies are influenced by temperature. Experience during the last ten years has given Dr. E. Fischer some startling results, and has shown not only that cold seasons may produce new butterflies from the old, but also that abnormal heat may yield the same varieties, the changes being due to retarded development. Extreme cold, moreover, brings out other variations that may appear also in extreme heat. He suggests that these varieties of extreme temperatures may become permanent at a future stage in the earth's evolution, although Standfuss contends that they never were and never will be anything but singular freaks.

### The First American Ploughs.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George Bancroft Griffith.

The common plough is an implement of husbandry of unknown origin; but the plough, as we now find it, has been brought to its present perfect form by the united investigations and costly experiments of scores of scientific mechanics. Our first ideas of the common plough are a forked piece of timber, with one prong, iron-bound, and drawn through the ground to loosen the soil without turning it over. No one can determine how long this was the most perfect form of the plough. The next step was to fix a piece of wood on one side for a land side, and an inclined plane on the opposite side for the purpose of turning over the furrow-slice as well as might be practicable. This plane or mouldboard was then worked out so that the surface would be as nearly the form of the turning furrow-slice as practicable; subsequently, plates of iron were secured to the surface of the wooden mouldboard. But the common plough, in its present perfect form, has been brought out during the last forty years.

Mr. Jethro Wood, of Cayuga county, New York, who was upbraided with the taunting epithet of a "whittling Yankee," brought out the cast-iron standard and the cast-iron point. It is said of him that he whittled away bushels of potatoes before he was able to bring out a miniature form of plough that suited him.

Large potatoes were whittled into almost every conceivable form before the present convenient and efficient curve of the mould-board was attained. Although Mr. Wood was one of the greatest benefactors of mankind by this admirable invention, he never received, for all his thought, anxiety, perplexity and expense, a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of a decent burial.

After Mr. Wood had conceived the plan of making the cast-iron standard, and had made his patterns for having the different parts of the plough cast, he encountered almost insurmountable difficulty, as the workmen who performed the moulding were disobedient and were filled with prejudice against such inventions, so that Mr. Wood found it absolutely necessary to offer them a liberal bonus before he could induce them to attempt to mould those parts of the common plough that are moulded, at the present day, in almost every village of the country, without the least difficulty; yet by indomitable perseverance, triumphant success crowned all his efforts in consummating the greatest improvement in the common plough that has ever been made.

After the decease of Mr. Wood, Mathias Hutchinson, of Cayuga county, New York, who we believe is still living, brought out an improvement of great excellence in the common plough, in which the standard is connected with, or is an extension of the land-side of the plough.

By this arrangement, a large open throat is formed, so spacious that coarse stubble cannot clog the plough, unless such materials are allowed to accumulate in a heap so large that the furrow-slice could not cover it. It is a strong, heavy implement, and gives excellent satisfaction among the farmers. Other improvements have been patented since the twentieth century began.

Quickly made friendships are quickly ended.

Love may bubble over, but hate is apt to slop over.

Sorrows of life enable us to appreciate the joys thereof.

A man's credit may be good, but his cash is always better.

The cornet player is seldom censured for going on a toot.

Better a penny given with a smile than a dollar given with a frown.

When people sin it isn't because they are anxious for the wages thereof.

Instead of trying to beat his record the average man should try to forget it.

If you are looking for trouble all you have to do is rub any man the wrong way.

Treat the rich man kindly; you may be willing to let him lend you money some day.

Usually the only love letter a woman expects from her husband when she is away from home is a check.

A young man who works for the best interests of his employer doesn't have to worry about a fire-escape.

Love is blind—and there would probably be more domestic bliss on tap if marriage failed to act as an eye-opener. —"Chicago News."

"Is that all the work you can do in a day?" asked the discontented employer. "Well, suh," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "I s'pose I could do mo', but I never was much of a hand foh showin' off." —Washington Star.

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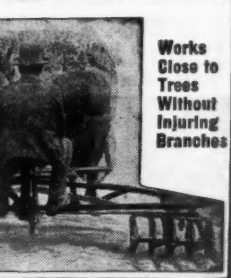
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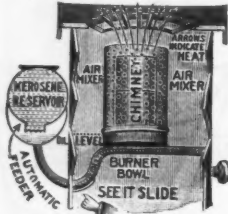
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## PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of— GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

### HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Which is best, lime, sulphur and salt, or prepared petroleum (scalecide) and water, for San Jose scale? This is a big question. Tell us about winter work of this kind, and whether scalecide will injure foliage.—A. L. G., Ohio.

Reply: As I live in Washington, D. C., and as the best authorities on entomology in the country are to be found in the department of agriculture, I consulted them before making reply to this very important question. I was told that there is nothing known that is so good and so safe to use in killing San Jose scale as the lime-sulfur mixture. It should always be used when the trees are in the dormant stage. At that time it will not injure them but when the foliage is on it will kill it and seriously injure, if not destroy the trees. Petroleum may be used in pure or prepared forms under certain peculiar conditions, and in skilled hands, but it is by no means safe. Lime-sulfur salt wash is safe and it is effective.

Before preparing the wash it is best to get the published directions for making it that are for distribution by the department of agriculture at Washington. This pamphlet can be had by simply asking for it on a postal card addressed to that department. Thus informed there need be no mistake made in either preparing or applying the wash.

Can sandy or clayey soil be continually improved by the use of commercial fertilizers for growing, or is it necessary to change occasionally to barnyard manure?—R. G., N. Y.

Reply: One of the reasons why soils become unproductive, and in various degrees is because the vegetable matter in them decays so completely that there is little left in it but the mineral elements. It is then very compact, and almost devoid of nitrogen, for humus usually contains considerable quantities of nitrogen. A soil in this condition cannot be good for growing fruits or anything else. The addition of barnyard manure to a soil of this character, whether clay or sandy, would improve it wonderfully, and if sufficient was added it would become as productive as ever, or even more so. No matter how much purely chemical fertilizers might be applied, they would not fill the place of humus.

The same end can be reached by growing what are commonly called soil crops on the land; such as the clovers, cow peas and other bulky crops, and plowing them under. While they are no better than good barnyard manures, they are cheaper in many cases, because of a saving of labor in handling the bulky matter. In orchard culture this can be done, but in growing berries it is not so easy, because of lack of room in which to grow the crops between the berry rows. However, this can be done to some extent by sowing crimson clover or vetch at the time of stopping the tillage in the early autumn, and plowing it under before growth has progressed much in spring time.

Do you favor wind breaks for orchards, and if so what kinds?—B. L. G., Wis.

Reply:—There are many places where orchards are so exposed to sweeping winds that wind-breaks are very desirable if not essential to success. On the prairies of the Central and Western states there is the greatest need of them. The temperature is very much modified within the range of the protecting wind-breaks, especially if they are to the northward of the orchards. But there is more injury from the blowing off of fruit, which, of course, occurs in the summer and fall than from the cold of winter, taking the country over. In my own experience in Kansas and observation there and elsewhere I found that the wind-breaks were of more use on the south and west sides of the orchards than on the north, because it was from these sides that the summer storms usually came. On the sagebrush plains of Idaho, Oregon and Washington the case is different, for the prevailing winds during the fruiting season are from the northwest and the main protection should be there.

What is the outlook for the small orchardist who is growing peach, pear, apple and plum in the face of all the competition of the large orchardists who have 50, 100 or 1,000 acres?—Peter Kempshall, Mo.

Reply:—Yes, the fruit grower of small fruits who does his work well and turns out a first-grade product will have as good a chance to sell it for a good price

as the grower on a large scale. He may not be able to grow his fruit quite so cheaply, but if he watches the markets carefully he can sell to good advantage. The local or home markets are sometimes very good, provided that which is offered for sale is really choice. The customers will soon learn who has good things to sell and who has not and they will, in many cases, become permanent, waiting or watching for the good berries, apples, grapes or whatever it may be, instead of taking whatever comes along, whether it is good or not, as many have to do.

The same principle will hold good in regard to the larger markets when one has taken the pains and time to establish a reputation. Good fruit always has sold well and will always do so when it is really known to be such.

We have discovered winter wheat does better sowed on soil that is firmly compacted below the surface with simply a light loose covering above. Do you consider such a compact soil desirable in planting strawberries?—The Hermit, Mass.

Reply: Yes, I believe that strawberries would do very well on this or any other soil that is good for wheat. There is no other berry plant, so far as I know, that adapts itself to and flourishes on so wide a range of soils and climatic conditions. The surface should be kept very loose, however, if the best results possible are to be obtained from the berry plants. The strawberry is shallow rooted, but it needs large quantities of moisture in the soil and whatever will conduce to the retention of it in the subsoil will be beneficial. Surface tillage, if thorough, will do this.

On the east side of our farm is a row of poplar trees (belonging to another man) which shades a strip of our ground in the fore part of the day.

We are raising fruit and vegetables for the Denver market and would like to know what will do the best that is hidden from the morning sun; or what will give the best returns on that strip of ground.—F. W. Sanger, Colorado.

Reply: The question is a tough one, because there are almost no kind of fruits or vegetables that will flourish under the conditions mentioned. The shade is not the worst part of the damage from the poplar trees, for their roots are about the most greedy for moisture and fertility of anything I know in the way of roots. They grow and feed near the surface and rob everything within their reach, and they reach a long distance, too. I have had this same problem to meet in my own experience. The trees were just outside a very rich and well located garden tract and where I had grown very good crops when the trees were very small, but they grew rapidly and soon became so large as to practically ruin the land for any sort of crop that I could grow. As they were on a public roadway that I could not control, and planted there for ornament, I dislike to disturb them and had to make a chicken park of the garden lot. If they had been under my control I would probably have cut them down. The inquirer is in the same fix, no doubt, for the trees that are troubling him are in a neighbor's land and may be needed as a wind-break.

I would suggest digging a root-ditch just inside the property line, deep enough to cut off all the roots and leave it open all the time to prevent new ones crossing the space. If this is well done, that is deep enough, there will be no robbing of the soil by the tree roots. Then I would try growing rhubarb and asparagus if they are profitably in that market and I think they are. Cabbage will also do fairly well with a moderate amount of sunshine. So will cauliflower or almost any of that class of vegetables in which may be included the turnip, kohi rabi, etc. In the way of fruit blackberries will do as well without a full measure of sunshine about the best of any. I have been on Wheatridge and know that it is a good fruit country, and Denver which is close by, is a very good market for vegetables and fruits.

H. E. Van Daman.

### A GOOD BEGINNING.

Stella—Now that we are engaged you must economize.

Jack—I do already; I'm not calling on any of the other girls.—New York Sun.

The **Maule** Seed Book FOR 1907 contains 63 Specialties in Vegetables, 69 in Flowers, besides everything else good, old or new, worth growing. You need it. It is free to all sending me their address on a postal.

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### "Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

A cord-wood stick allus looks bigger afore it's sawed.

Yew can't borry money without bor-ryin' more or less trouble.

Nobuddy ever worries over the health uv a real ugly man.

Be bright an' sharp an' cuttin', but don't be a regular bore.

An' ol' fashun winter brings aout lots uv ol' fashun stories tew beat it.

It's an ill wind thet blews better fur some people than it does fur oiners.

One strange thing about the gener- wine bore: Ev'rybuddy else makes him so tired.

A bantam rustler is jest ez big in his world ez a shanghai is in his'n.

Most people wouldn't make so many poor mouths ef they could on'y see how bad they look.

The man who burns the midnight oil hez this satisfaction: He won't hev t' dew so very long.

The feller who don't know enough tew go in when it rains orter git soaked—an' he gen'ly does.

No wonder turkeys are high; nobuddy wants 'em araound naowdays till they are all ready fur the drippin' pan.

A feller's circle uv distant fren's be- gins tew narrer daown ef he hez tew write tew 'em very of'n.

It's hard work tew find a farmer who things his neighbor is payin' ez much fur taxes ez he orter.

Some folks are so anxious t' dew jest the right thing, an' nothin' more, thet they won't even take a hint.

Natterally we are a bit suspicious uv the man who is over anxious hev hev us b'lieve thet he is tellin' the truth.

It's a good thing people can't kerry aout all their plans; ef they did they might hev tew be kerryed aout them- selves.

People indeed like tew be humbugged, but at the same time they like tew feel thet they are humbuggin' other people.

Tell a man naowdays thet yew've got a bad headache an' the fust thing he'll go tew wonderin' where yew wuz the night afore.

Nine aout uv ten people symperthize with a dorg with a can tied tew his tail when probberly the can orter be filled with dymernite.

It don't allus take tew t' make a bar- gain; a great many times one makes the bargain an' the other hez tew agree tew it.

Try tew convince yewself thet they is more good people in the world than bad ones, an' they'll be one better one right away.

It is said thet it ain't good fur man tew be alone, but I wanter say 'tis much, thet he won't git much done in his life-time ef he ain't let alone.

Time wuz when farmers left their haouses unlocked at night an' allus had a big pile uv split wood at the back door. But it is diffrent naowdays. The wood thet is left aout uv doors hez tew be unsawed an' the back door locked tew keep somebuddy frum comin' in an' kerryin' off the stove.

### Orderly Housekeeping.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Georgiana S. Townsend.

Half the pleasure of housekeeping is lost in being disorderly. Do I hear any one sigh when I say pleasure? But I assure you, that if you keep house in an orderly way you will find it a pleas- ure.

For instance if you have nails above the sink and have certain tins hung on certain ones you will get into the habit of putting them in their places, and al- ways when you want a thing it is ex- actly where you turn for it. In the drawers I have all the steel knives and forks in one drawer, and all the silver in another. One part for the knives, one for the spoons, and one for the forks. And I never throw them in together. It does not take a bit more time to put each in its own place.

Try it and see, and then see how much easier it is to pick up a knife or a fork or a spoon when you want one, than it is if they are all thrown in together. If you have not glass jars to use for rice, tapioca, prune raisins, dry beans, and all such things, use tin pails. I have saved all my ten-pound pails, and on each pail I have pasted a label, and I have them all on one shelf in the pantry. I only need to glance at the label to see what I want. I always keep them in just such order anyway so that I could find things in the dark. All dry pieces of bread I brown in the oven, and roll fine, putting the crumbs in a glass jar. Then they are all ready when I am in a hurry to make something extra fancy,

like croquettes or fried oysters, or escalloped dishes.

I always keep five cents worth of oiled paper in a drawer handy. One has so many uses for it if it is on hand. Then I always have a fine bristle brush, a small regular artist's brush, for which I pay forty cents, and which lasts me for years, to use in greasing tins. I always wash it out clean with soapsuds, and rinse it, just as I do the knives and forks, and it never gets rancid. I sim- ply do not know how to get along with- out it, when it comes to greasing pans. I have a dish mop, too, and that saves one's hands wonderfully, and costs ten cents and wears for years. Of course I have wing dusters. I save the wings from chickens and turkeys and those which are not in use I hang up in a paper bag. Wings wear out often, but I always feel I can be extravagant with them, because there is that bag full of new ones hanging up in the pantry.

And the little wax balls, enclosed in cloth, and with a handle which cost one cent apiece I use for waxing the hot irons. And what a comfort they are. I get a dozen at a time, and they last a long time, and are so clean and safe to handle that I wonder how I ever got along without them. A small baking powder can, with the top melted off, and a couple of holes punched in the bottom, makes the finest kind of an implement to chop up potatoes when you are warming them over, or stewing them in milk. If one has a shelf just above the sink, the ammonia, sapolio, small brush and everything needed to keep the sink in order can be had right at hand. I keep

half a cupful of fine shot near by, to use in cleaning out bottles or cruets or anything with a small neck. It is hav- ing things right at hand that makes housework a pleasure instead of a drudg- ery. Try it and see how much easier it is, when things are in order, to keep them so, and how it saves steps, and shortens your labor.

Cure for Gall Stones.—I notice what you say in Green's Fruit Grower about gallstones. A friend of mine, in Denver, told me the last time I was there about a cure from the use of pure olive oil in doses of three or four ounces three hours apart, until it acted as a cathartic, when there were several large stones passed without pain. This pa- tient had been under doctor's care for a couple of years and had been treated for stomach trouble. The oil treatment was by the advice of an old woman, who used to live where the olives grew. My friend told me that the doctor in the case, afterwards prescribed this treat- ment in another case of "chronic stom- ach trouble," so called, with the best re- sults. His patient passed gallstones and got well.—H. T. N.

Miss Angelica Antique.—Mr. Lovett has been quite attentive to me lately. I wonder if he is going to propose. Miss Cassage Cautique—I guess so. He's proposed to all the rest of us.

"What funny little noises your baby makes with his mouth, doesn't it?" "Yes. I think it wants to learn to be- come a railroad brakeman."—Milwaukee Sentinel.



## You will never see this in the Southwest.

Nature takes better care of your live stock in the Southwest during winter, than you can possibly give them in the cold winters of the North and East. Not only does nature take care of the stock in the Southwest, but takes care of its owner as well and spares him the expense of building heavy shelter and providing food for long feeding periods.

### Nature is kind to the Southwestern Farmer

for he has pleasant weather all the year and rich land to cultivate practically 12 months every year. This rich land which he occupies under such favorable conditions is capable of growing 30 bushels of wheat to the acre as a regular thing—50 bushels of corn, 90 bushels of oats or five cuttings of alfalfa, and it only cost him a small fraction of what land costs in your state, where you are forced to be idle almost half the year.

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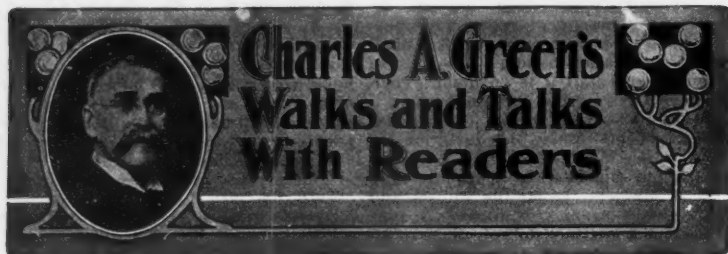
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1907.

This is our poultry issue.

Every reader should be interested in improved breeds of poultry.

The American hen is celebrated far and wide for her industry and motherly instincts.

Remember that damp and poorly ventilated poultry houses are productive of disease in the flock.

I am sorry for the man who can cut off the heads of his beautiful fowls without feelings of regret.

The poultry upon my father's farm fifty years ago was a mongrel breed. No one should be satisfied to keep such poultry to-day.

South Sea Islanders go North to find hot weather and South to find cool weather, or directly opposite from that which we would do in the United States.

Everybody is surprised to learn that the revenue each year from poultry bears favorable comparison with the revenue from wheat, corn, cotton and other staple industries.

There are no better prolific layers of eggs than S. C. Brown Leghorns. There are no more beautiful birds, and none that are so naturally inclined to lay during the winter months as the White Wyandottes.

Every ruralist should take pride in his surroundings. There are few features of his place that can be more attractive than a flock of 25, 50 or 100 pure blooded Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rock or White Wyandotte hens and cockerels.

Which breed of poultry is the best? This question will never be fully answered. There are many valuable breeds, but my advice is that you confine yourself to one breed for profit. While I cannot say positively that Barred Plymouth Rocks are the best of all breeds, I can safely say that no one can make a mistake in selecting that breed.

Remember that at one time there were no tame birds of any kind. Also that wild birds when first discovered were not afraid of man's presence. It is only through fear of harm from man that poultry and other birds are wild or timid. The chickens on the farm of the man who loves them may be handled like pet doves, and when he feeds them they are so tame he can hardly avoid stepping on them.

The island of Borneo is five times as large as the state of New York. It is so thickly timbered it is difficult to make roads through the timber lands. The people of Borneo are head hunters. The standing of each individual depends upon the number of heads he can produce of people he has killed. Their chief is selected by the number of skulls he can produce, and if later on another man can produce more skulls the reigning chief is supplanted and the new head-hunter is put in his place.

**Cutting Down and Planting Trees.**—It is often necessary to cut down trees that are not well located or which are diseased. In making parks, cemeteries or in improving large home grounds, valuable trees often have to be sacrificed. John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world, says that he makes it a rule each year to plant more trees than he cuts down. This is a good rule, but I do not doubt that Mr. Rockefeller plants hundreds of trees where he cuts down one. This is a good example to follow.

**Vinegar.**—In reply to Wm. Kimble, of Iowa, I will say that I know of no very quick method by which a farmer or small producer can convert cider into vinegar. I know of some methods of hastening the process, namely: If the barrels are filled only half or two-thirds full, if the cider is kept in a warm room, or if a small quantity of mother from an old vinegar barrel is added to each bar-

rel of cider this will tend to hasten the formation of vinegar. During hot weather in summer if the cider is exposed to the air by running it from one barrel to another in a long open trough, it will hasten the change to vinegar, but it injures the barrels to remain out long in the sun. By whatever process the cider is changed into vinegar you must expect some evaporation and loss of bulk. I do not know exactly what the loss is, but possibly one-half of the barrel of cider will evaporate before being turned into vinegar so that you will have only one-half to two-thirds of a barrel of vinegar from a barrel of cider.

#### A Promising Boy.

In the early evening recently I was about to begin the ascent of a long series of dark and dingy stairways leading to the top of a city block, when I met a small boy apparently nine years old who asked me in a pleasant voice if I would not like to go up in the elevator? I replied that I would be glad to use the elevator, but did not know that there was one. The boy led the way to a large freight elevator, set the machinery in motion, and left me at the top floor. Having attended to my business, I had almost forgotten about the boy, and was about to descend the stairway, when he appeared and asked me if I would like to use the elevator in going down. I thanked him and presented him with a five-cent piece, which he seemed loth to accept, but which after some urging he took into his little soiled hand.

Then I said to the boy, "I am glad to see you so courteous and accommodating, taking so much interest in the welfare of the man who employs you."

I am a student of character. I was greatly pleased by the manner and the accommodating spirit of this child. Possibly he was employed to run the elevator, but I hardly think this was the case. Even if he were thus employed, he stepped out of his way to do me, an entire stranger, a favor. Willingness to offer little courtesies indicate character, hence if I were looking for a boy to take a position in my office and this boy was out of employment he would be the one I would select. It is my opinion that he will become a prosperous business man. I do not base my opinion simply upon his active kindness, but upon other peculiarities which I observed in my brief intercourse with him.

Here is an object lesson for other boys. Remember that in doing favors to others you may unconsciously aid yourself. The boy who succeeds in business is the one who makes himself useful and who is courteous to every one.

I shall send a copy of the report of this incident to the employer of the boy I have spoken of, which I trust will result in his promotion, or at least to his better appreciation.

#### Shipping Fruit Fifty Miles.

D. G. De Walt has a farm located fifty miles from a large city. He asks whether it will pay to grow peaches and other fruits where he will be compelled to ship fifty miles in order to find a market.

Charles A. Green's reply: I have always favored the home market. Many things favor the man who can sell his strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, peaches, plums, quinces and other similar fruits from his own wagon within a radius of from twelve to twenty-five miles. This is our practice at Green's fruit farm, but occasionally we have to make a shipment of apples and other similar fruits a distance of 200 to 500 miles.

Remember that California fruit growers have to ship their fruits about 3,000 miles, and that they do so with profit. Growers of peaches at Rochester find a market for them in New York, Philadelphia, Boston. Grape growers in New York state often find a market from 100 to 500 miles distant. The peach growers of Georgia ship from a point not far from Atlanta to Chicago, Milwaukee and Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and many other large villages and cities. Therefore, my answer is yes, you can grow peaches and other fruits and ship them fifty miles.

There is much to learn, however, about the shipment of fruit, about packing it, the condition of ripeness, the tempera-

ture of the fruit when placed in the cars, the necessity of using ice and many other important items.

**Drunkenness a Disease.**—I have always held that drunkards are suffering from disease. Now a celebrated physician comes forward with the statement that alcoholism is a form of insanity. If not so why should my friend, who is a drunkard, say to his wife, take my clothing away and lock it up so that it will be impossible for me to get out of the house for the purpose of getting drunk, for I have determined never to drink another drop. Then later when the wife had removed all his clothing this man would beg piteously to have the clothing returned, saying that he could not longer stand the thirst for whiskey and live. This man would give up his entire wealth, the welfare and happiness of his family or his life for whiskey, when suffering as he suffers.

**Diamonds.**—How would you like to have the Grand Mogul which weighs 280 carats and is worth \$2,000,000, or the Orloff diamond weighing 195 carats, worth over \$1,000,000, or the Regent diamond which was sold for \$650,000, or the Florentine, or the Star of the South, or the Kohinor. These diamonds are the largest and most valuable ever discovered. Possibly neither you nor I will even be able to own one of the precious stones, but this fact should not cause us to be depressed in spirits. If you have a loved wife, son or daughter whose conduct is right, and whose love is unquestioned, you have something far more valuable than any one of these precious jewels of which I have spoken. Perhaps you have not fully appreciated the value of a true loving and helpful wife, son or daughter. Read over again what I have said about the value of these diamonds and then compare one of them to the loved companions of your own home.

**Mad Dogs.**—Every year there is a panic about mad dogs. This panic is generally caused by the appearance in a certain locality of a dog which acts strangely. This news is telegraphed all over the country and a general panic ensues. There are many physicians who declare that there is no such thing as hydrophobia, or at least they have never known an instance of that kind in their extended practice. But these doctors are mistaken. There are instances where mad dogs have bitten men and animals each of which have died horrible deaths. Cats sometimes have spasms similar to those of the mad dog, attacking wildly those who have treated them with great kindness. A mad cat is in fact, more difficult to deal with than a mad dog. I am a friend of the dog. I consider him a faithful and intelligent animal that has often been exceedingly helpful to man. I do not advise any one to keep more than one dog. Those who keep dogs should consider the possibility of their being attacked with hydrophobia.

**Money and Happiness.**—Many people who are struggling and striving in every way to make money have an idea that money will make them happy. This is a mistake. Money will not buy love, contentment, nor health. I am led to express this thought by reading of a notorious gambler who recently committed suicide leaving an estate worth several million dollars. This man was willing to sacrifice his reputation in order to secure wealth, making the mistake that many others have made in supposing that money would bring happiness. It is true that money will buy the comforts of life. It will provide a house with plenty of food and warm clothing, but happiness seeks other things than these. In order to be happy we must have a clear and clean conscience. If we have murdered some one, or robbed or maltreated some friend or acquaintance, we cannot expect to go about with a happy face. A good name and a clear conscience do more to promote happiness than great wealth. Great wealth at best

## GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor and Publisher,  
Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

J. CLINTON PEET, Business Manager.

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is a burden. He was a wise philosopher who said "give me neither wealth nor poverty."

**The Garden of Eden.**—The location of this wonderful garden has never been definitely fixed. It was first thought to have been along the river Euphrates but possibly it was on the American continent. It is not safe to pick out the most fruitful and beautiful portion of the world as it is at the present date and fix the Garden of Eden there. We must remember that conditions of the earth have changed and are continually changing, and that where now are the arctic regions once tropical plants and animals which frequent tropical countries thrived. This is definitely settled, for in the bitter cold wilds of Alaska buried under thirty feet of accumulated soil and drift are found frequently the remains of animals which are known to have inhabited tropical countries. The body of a huge animal was discovered in the arctic regions incased in ice, perfectly preserved through countless ages, by refrigeration. In his stomach was found food taken from tropical trees. It is therefore possible that the Garden of Eden may have been located far north even where now is perpetual snow and ice.

It is difficult for many people to believe the truths of science. All of Western New York and in fact a large portion of this continent was at one time covered with a solid block of ice thousands of feet thick just as Greenland is now covered with blocks of ice which obliterate the highest mountains and fills the deepest valleys covering the land with what is called an ice cap, so that travelers moving over this vast deposit of ice do not know whether they are passing over mountain peaks or the beds of lost rivers and lakes. It is not necessary that we should know the exact locality of the Garden of Eden. The Bible tells us that one of its great attractions was its fruitfulness. Here were fruit trees that cast a welcome shade from the hot sun, that blossomed, that made nesting places for song birds and that furnished delightful food for Adam and Eve and their offspring.

**Peanuts.**—"It is not known how peanuts first came to this country. Both Africa and Asia claim the distinction of being the home of this vegetable. Its first record in the United States dates back to 1850. In 1861 the crop amounted to about 50,000 bushels, but it was the circus that really made the peanut a valuable article of commerce. At the present time the crop amounts to about 11,000,000 bushels annually. Virginia and North Carolina still maintain their lead, but Tennessee now raises about 80,000 bushels, though of an inferior quality. Of the ordinary variety about twenty-two pounds make a bushel."

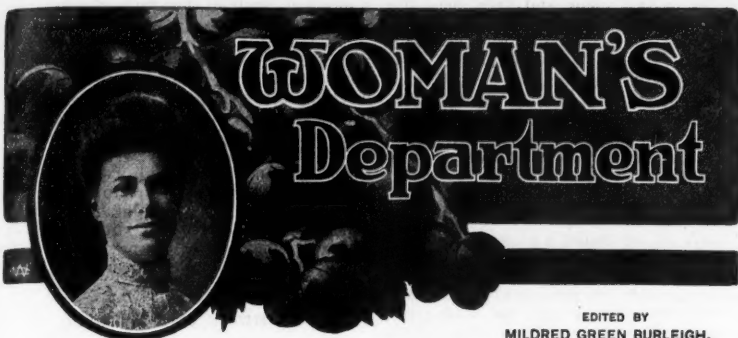
In the manufacture of perfumery it is estimated that 1,860 tons of orange blossom are used every year, together with 930 tons of roses, 150 tons each of jasmine and violets, 75 tons of tube roses, 30 tons of cassia and 15 tons of jonquils.

## GREEN'S BIG OFFER

**I**F YOU will secure three new subscribers for Green's Fruit Grower at 33 1-3 cents each, that is \$1.00 for three new subscribers, we will send you Green's Fruit Grower for one year free for your trouble in getting the three subscribers for us, and will thank you for your kindness and loyalty. Any subscriber can with very little trouble show the last copy of Green's Fruit Grower to neighbors and friends and secure three subscriptions for us at this reduced price of 33 1-3 cents each, and thus get their own yearly subscription to Green's Fruit Grower without any cost. 3 New Subscribers for \$1, and your own subscription one year to pay you for your work. Will you kindly do this for me?

C. A. GREEN, Editor.





# WOMAN'S Department

EDITED BY  
MILDRED GREEN BURLEIGH.

## Washing Blankets.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
E. J. Connolly.

Double blankets are heavy to handle in that shape. Cut them apart and bind the cut edges with white woollen braid or ribbon, or finish them by button-holing with coarse yarn of any color. Shake the blanket vigorously in the open air to remove the dust. Choose a bright sunny day for the work. The washing and drying should be done as quickly as possible, and two persons can work to better advantage than one. Slice a bar of soap in hot water, add half a cupful of powdered borax, and set on the stove until dissolved. Put three pailfuls of soft hot water into the washing machine and pour in enough of the soap mixture to make a strong suds. Stir the two together and put the blanket in. Let it remain closely covered to keep in the heat and steam, ten or fifteen minutes, then wash the blanket. Your assistant may prepare the second water just like the first except that it will not need quite so much soap, and have it ready to put in the machine when the first water is poured out. After it is washed in this, fold smoothly and pass through the wringer, with the rubber rollers loosely adjusted. The next water should have just enough borax in it to make it feel smooth. After rinsing in this pass through the wringer into the second rinse water which may be slightly tinged with blue. The borax softens the water, and this treatment leaves them soft and fleecy like new blankets. A blanket should never be boiled, nor should any soap be applied directly to it. Wash only one blanket at a time in order to get it on the line as quickly as possible. The second suds may be heated again if it is clean enough, and used to wash the next blanket in.

Housekeeping implies the knowledge of several kinds of effort. A good housekeeper must have personal acquaintance with marketing, catering, cooking, laundry-work, scrubbing, scouring, bed-making, managing, serving and home-making. She need not do everything herself, but this being her time-honored vocation, she must at least have a sufficient preparation for it to enable her to set others at work as well as to work herself. Considering that a multitude of American women not only keep house well, but nurse their families in illness, assist their children in home-work, supervise the piano practice of their daughters, take an interest in the athletic sports of their sons, and economize in order that their husbands may enlarge their business or buy more acres, we cannot look upon housekeeping as an easy trade.—"Woman's Home Companion" for October.

Avoiding Boredom.—Chatting in leisurely fashion with Prince Bismarck in Berlin Lord Russell asked the chancellor how he managed to rid himself of importunate visitors whom he could not refuse to see, but who stuck like burrs when once admitted.

"Oh," replied Bismarck, "I have my easy escape. My wife knows people of this class very well, and when she is sure there is a bore here and sees him staying too long she manages to call me away on some plausible pretext."

Scarcely had he finished speaking when the Princess Bismarck appeared at the door. "My dear," she said to her husband, "you must come at once and take your medicine; you should have taken it an hour ago."—"Home Journal."

## BACK TO EDEN.

Green's book just printed, 50 pages, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay as Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," and the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover will be mailed free to you if you will send in your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for three years for \$1.00, that is about 33 cents per year, providing you send in your subscription at once. Simply cut out this clipping and mail it to us with \$1.00 with your name plainly written and we will do the rest. Do not delay a moment. Now is the appointed time.

## Good Recipes.

Macaroni Pudding.—Take an ounce and a half of the best macaroni and simmer it in a pint of milk with a little cinnamon till tender; put it into a dish with milk, three eggs (but only one white), some sugar and a little nutmeg.

Macaroni Soup.—Take one quart of milk or of clear gravy soup and boil in it one pound of fresh macaroni until it is tender, take out half the macaroni and put it in a little milk or water to keep it moist, and let the remainder boil to pieces in the gravy, and then add what was taken out; let it come to a boil and take off. Boil the macaroni in water for one hour before putting it in the gravy.

Macaroni With Salt Codfish.—Break two ounces of macaroni in two-inch lengths; throw them into boiling water and boil rapidly for thirty minutes; drain, blanch for fifteen minutes in cold water; then cut in pieces half an inch long. Wash half a pound of boneless salt cod, cut it in dice, cover with cold water. Bring just to boiling point, but do not allow it to boil; drain, cover again with boiling water, and let it stand for five minutes, then drain. Rub together one rounding tablespoonful of butter with one of flour; add half a pint of strained tomato, a tablespoonful of grated onion, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a salt-spoonful of white or black pepper. Stir until boiling. Add the macaroni and fish, stand over hot water for five minutes and serve in a heated dish.

A New Way to Cook Cranberries.—Pick over and wash the fruit and cover with cold water in a preserving kettle. When almost boiling, add sugar equal in quantity to the fruit and set back on the stove where they will simmer, but not boil. If slowly and carefully cooked, they will keep their shape, grow transparent, and resemble preserved cherries when done.

Soft Gingerbread Without Eggs.—One cup each of flour, sugar, molasses, two tablespoons of softened butter, one teaspoon each of ground cinnamon, ginger and soda; one-half teaspoon of salt, three cups of flour. This quantity will make one nice square loaf, and half a dozen medium-sized cakes baked in muffin pans. A little sugar sprinkled over the cake as it goes into the oven gives a sugary look and taste many persons like.—Michigan "Advocate."

Chocolate Layer.—One cup of butter, one cup milk, two cups sugar, three cups flour, whites of four eggs, one and one-half teaspoons baking-powder. Bake in two flat tins, five by ten inches, or in a large dripping-pan, and divide in two crosswise when done.

Chocolate Frosting.—Take one cup grated chocolate and dissolve in a dish over a kettle of hot water. Take the beaten yolks of two eggs, one-half cup milk and one and one-half cups sugar. Boil seven minutes. Take off and add the melted chocolate, stir well together, spread between and over the cakes.—Washington "Star."

Plain Baked Custard.—Beat four eggs, whites and yolks, together slightly. Add one quart fresh milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt and whatever flavoring is desired. Nutmeg is the old-fashioned flavoring that most people like. Rose water is delicate and almond good, though not so wholesome as other flavors. Bake in stone-ware cups or a bowl set in a basin of hot water. Take care that the oven is not too hot.

Plain Boiled Custard.—Scald a quart of fresh milk, using a double boiler to avoid scorching. Beat the yolks of six eggs, add six tablespoonfuls of sugar and a saltspoon of salt and beat again. In the making of a boiled custard the longer beating of the yolks is allowable. Pour the hot milk slowly into the bowl containing the eggs, stirring constantly while so doing. Never stir the egg into the hot milk or your egg will curdle. When well mixed pour all back into the double boiler and stir continually until smooth and thick like cream. It will grow thicker as it cools. Take from the fire, strain and when cool flavor. Vanilla is the generally admired seasoning, but lemon is also used. Serve very cold.

## Ways For Doing Things.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

When clothes are spotted with iron rust place them upon an earthen plate and spread over the spots hot, unweeened, stewed rhubarb.

Roses may be kept fresh and their beauty preserved by cutting off stems at right angles and applying hot sealing wax to the end of the stalk.

Ten drops of carbolic acid in a pint of water, poured over earth in flower pots will kill all earthworms.

As soon as one feels a cold in the head coming on put a teaspoonful of sugar in a goblet and on it put six drops of camphor, stir it and fill the glass half full of water. Stir until the sugar is dissolved and take a dessert spoonful every half hour.

It is surprising that many people cannot make a mustard plaster or do not know a good way to do it. Mix with boiling water, vinegar, or white of an egg (the latter is best when a blister is not wanted) mustard to consistency the same as if for the table. Add a little flour if full strength is not desired. Spread on half a piece of thin cloth, cover with the other half. Apply and when removed, wash the skin with a thin cloth or soft sponge and apply a little sweet cream or oil.

Windows may be kept free from ice and polished by rubbing the glass with a sponge dipped in alcohol.

By rubbing a fresh lemon into a sour sponge and rinsing several times in lukewarm water it will become as sweet as when new.

To make hard soap put into two quarts of cold water and six pounds strained grease, one pound can of potash, two handfuls of borax and a little rosin. Stir and not boil. It will set in a white mass, which should be cut in bars.

It is more or less a problem just how to wash white silk handkerchiefs and waists. It is the hot water, yellow soap, and hot iron that yellows. Wash in lukewarm water, using pure white soap, rinse well in tepid water, iron when just warm, not hissing hot.

Never boil tea. Boiling spoils it. Rinse the teapot well with boiling water put in the drawing of tea, turn on boiling water setting it back on the stove to infuse about ten minutes before serving.

In matters of health paradoxical as it may seem the battle is not always to the strong. A good constitution well-cared for, it is true, may insure a long life, barring accidents. But it is with health as with wealth that which an ancestor has labored long to accumulate may be quickly dissipated by a spendthrift heir.

Those with less strength of constitution by recognizing their limitations and living wholesome, sanitary lives, may enjoy long years of health and happiness.

And let us remember that the tendency of nature is ever away from disease and toward health.—L. E. E.

## Hints to Housekeepers.

Polished tables may be kept in good condition if about once a week they are rubbed with a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and olive oil. Apply with a piece of flannel, afterwards polishing with a dry cloth.

To keep cheese, wrap it in a clean, fresh cloth that has been wet in vinegar and then wrung out as dry as possible. Wrap it in a paper bag and put in a dry place. If prepared in this manner, the cheese will not dry out or mould for a long time.

Hot water taken freely half an hour before bedtime is an excellent cathartic in the case of constipation, while it has a soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels.

If you have to take raw eggs to build up your strength (and there's nothing much better), take them without beating them up—without breaking the yolk. A dash of rich grape juice over the egg, a quick swallow, and although you feel that a glove stretcher has been applied to your throat, the egg is down, and all you taste is a delicious bit of grape juice. Try taking it another time with a squeeze of lemon juice on it, or beaten up with lemon juice, sugar and water—egg lemonade, in fact. And beating up with milk is still another way.

An easy way of cutting hard butter in even slices or tiny squares, consists in folding a piece of the waxed paper in which butter is wrapped, over the knife, when a smooth cut may be made without breaking or crumbling the butter.

Children should be accustomed as soon as possible to sleep in a dark room. Unless they have learned to be afraid of it darkness is soothing to the nerves, and the rest is more profound and refreshing than when there is the unconscious stimulation of light.

Ferdy—Why did you stop calling on the Maunchance girl? Algy—Why, the whole family seemed glad to see me.—Life.

## How to Make Money at Home.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
Elsie Gray.

Mrs. Warren was an energetic little woman, and is not only housekeeper but bread-winner for her three little ones. After her husband died and the doctor's bills and funeral expenses had been paid, very little remained of the small sum laid by for a rainy day. All she had to help her in her struggle for a living was a comfortable living house and a village lot, so they would not have to pay rent.

For several weeks she looked about for some kind of employment, but as she could not leave home, every avenue seemed closed against her. While in this perplexed frame of mind, a friend called on her and expressed a wish that there was some one in the town who could relieve her of some of the mending and making over that was necessary to keep the clothing of her active girls and boys in order. "I will do it gladly," replied Mrs. Warren.

"You are a jewel and I will send you some work to-morrow," was the answer. True to her word she sent two coats for her boys, four and six years old, with the material for repairing them. The collars were cleaned with gasoline, new linings put in, the sleeves and pockets mended and the coats pressed, and her first money was earned. The next bundle contained two dresses to be lengthened and mended for a little girl, and long dresses to be shortened for the baby. Her customer was well pleased and was not backward in telling the ladies of Mrs. Warren's ability to make old clothes look like new, and work of all kinds was sent in. The mothers of small boys were delighted to find that she could make their suits and overcoats out of their fathers' old ones. When the material was faded she dyed it some dark color, usually navy blue or seal brown with diamond dye before making it over, being careful to use the dyes for wool if the goods was all wool, and the dyes for cotton if it was a mixed goods. The little men were well pleased with their new clothes, and quite often did not know they were made of old material. Kid gloves were washed in naphtha, while ribbons and silks were cleaned by sponging with water in which soap bark chips were boiled, and rinsed thoroughly. Men's suits were cleaned, neatly mended and pressed, and missing buttons sewed on.

Mothers brought their partly worn dresses and cloaks, and they were renovated as needed, sometimes brushing and turning the goods, at others completely transforming them by using a few packages of diamond dye. Having a strong sense of economy which several years of experience had cultivated, she was quick to see the possibilities of future usefulness in old garments, and to make the most of them. There is an opening like this for a woman who is willing to do the work in almost every town.

## Uncertainty Caused by Poor Writing.

Many names and addresses are so indistinctly written it is impossible to make out the correct name or address. I have an instance of this kind before me now. The address reads as written Tussett post office, but the correct name is Terrett. In order to avoid delays and loss through indistinct writing you should have some method of having the names printed on every letter and envelope you send out; the cheapest and best method is to send for our stamping outfit. This is silver plated with rubber type over an ink pad with which you can stamp hundreds of envelopes or letter heads in a few moments.

"Dis paper," said Weary Walker, "sez dey's quite a few people dat t'inks it's unlucky to begin any work on Friday." "Well, dat's a good beginnin'," remarked Ragson Tatters; "mebbe a'ter while people'll be dat sensible about ev'ry day in de week."—Philadelphia Press.

## Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1906.



## Charles A. Green's Walks and Talks.

Experience wanted in fruit growing. Tell us how you have succeeded with the strawberry, blackberry, grape, apple, pear, peach, and plum and we will gladly publish your letter.

What kind of fruit pays best? You can help others by answering this question. Tell us about your poultry also.—Charles A. Green.

The World is Growing Better.—When we read in the papers about murders, robberies, divorces and other criminal acts of men and women, we are almost led to exclaim, how much more crime there is in the world than there used to be! But remember that in these days there are many newspapers, and that each paper has many reporters gathering the criminal items of not only one locality, not only one state, not only one nation, but of the entire world. Then think of the millions upon millions of well conducted homes, and of the millions upon millions of well disposed men, women and children who are on every side leading quiet and orderly lives, doing what they can to help one another and to make the world better. Of these good people, these well conducted homes, nothing whatever is said in the papers. When you consider this other side of the question, you will conclude as I do that the world is getting better every day.

### Great Waste of Soil Fertilizer.

While a wave of prosperity is passing over this country, and in a measure over the entire globe, the world is growing poor in one important affair. I allude to the waste of soil fertility. The wealth of the world is not in its mines, its factories, or its great cities and buildings, nor in its ships or railroads. The wealth of the world lies in the fertility of the soil. This fertility is being rapidly depleted. The old farm near Rochester, N. Y., on which I was born, will not produce to-day much more than half the crop that it would fifty years ago, but if this soil had been properly enriched and wisely cropped, it would be producing more to-day than ever before.

The greatest waste in fertilizer material occurs through the sewers of the great cities. This vast wealth of fertility, which may be valued at millions of dollars each year, is thrown into the brooks, creeks, rivers, lakes, and finally into the great ocean.

This fertility going to waste through the sewers of cities and villages could be profitably saved, and the saving of it would be a double saving, since it would free the streams from pollution, and at the same time prevent many contagious diseases, which are disseminated through polluted waters.

The city of Berlin, Germany, has 3,000,000 inhabitants. In former years the sewerage of this great city was thrown into a sluggish river. Now the sewerage is saved by scientific methods and converted into valuable fertilizers, which, instead of being a curse to the city, is a source of revenue.

### Violet Leaves Helpful for Cancer.

A reader of Green's Fruit Grower has asked me for some relief for cancer, from which he is suffering. I could not think of any at the time. Recently my attention has been called to violet leaves. Most people when attacked with any disorder postpone treatment at their peril. It seems natural for the human family to delay almost any action. If cancers are taken in time, at the beginning, they may often be removed without difficulty. There have been many cases of cancer treated with hot infusion of violet leaves as a means of relieving the pain, and in some instances a cure has been effected. It is a remedy so simple and so harmless in any event that it would seem to be worth trying.

The violet treatment is mild and slow in its action and to be effective must be used continually. The effect of this remedy is to relax the muscles of the flesh about the wound and of the entire system. It keeps the skin moist and induces a flow of saliva, also a tendency to sleepiness.

**X** This cross appearing here is intended to call your attention to the fact that this is the time when nearly all of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire, and that we desire you to renew your subscription at once. Please find in this issue an order blank, which please fill out and send to us with registered letter, postal money order, postage stamps or coin. We have subscriptions which have been entered for three, four or five years in advance and there are a few others which do not expire with this issue. None of these friends need be alarmed on reading this notice, since they are correctly entered on the books.



Lombardy Poplar Trees.

Here are rows of Lombardy poplar trees as they appear in the nursery rows. The poplar is one of the most rapid growing of all trees. For this reason it is very popular where immediate results are desired for shade and a wind-break. But where a rapid growth is not desired the poplar can be kept reduced in size by annual pruning. A single poplar tree located near a farm house will give that place character over all other houses in that locality. People can be directed to that house as the one having the big poplar tree, thus anyone looking for the place cannot mistake it. Every poplar tree thus planted is a mile post to the traveler who sees the tree long before reaching the home on which it is planted. I remember such a tree near a farm home which I often passed on my long rides to and from the city when I lived on the farm.

### A Productive Orchard.

Green's Fruit Grower often hears of remarkable yields of fruit trees. Our friends and subscribers call at our office and take pleasure in reporting their successful operations. Recently a subscriber reported to us that he had bought a forty-acre orchard for \$10,000, that is \$250 per acre. This year he will sell \$10,000 worth of first-class apples and we estimate he will sell enough of the seconds and cider apples to pay for the money expended for labor.

He shipped twenty cars of apples in one week all going to Liverpool, England.

Two hundred and fifty dollars an acre for an orchard seems a high price. It is certain that you can make an orchard of forty acres in western New York at less cost than this. I assume that the land originally cost less than \$100 per acre possibly not more than \$60. The cost of trees for an acre of orchard ought not to exceed \$7.50. On going over the figures it would seem to me that if I could sell orchards at \$250 per acre I could make money in planting and caring for them until they produced good crops if they would sell at this price.

But where would we find the farmer who would sell his home orchard for \$250 per acre? I know of small orchards of not much over an acre which often bring \$250 revenue in a year. Whatever view you take of apple orcharding I think it should be conceded that there is no more profitable method of occupying the soil than in planting apple orchards.

### The Largest Nut Orchards in the World.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, associate editor of Green's Fruit Grower, has been engaged for some time in purchasing land and preparing the soil and in planting large fruit and nut orchards. He gives an interesting account of this work in American Fruits, from which Green's Fruit Grower gathers the following: "It has taken me two years of careful investigation to get land of the proper kind located suitably for the orchard which I desire to plant. I located 150 acres of wild land near Miami, Fla., 100 acres of this have been cleared and 52 acres have been planted to pomelo of the choicest varieties, and some of orange and other fruit trees. We have the pineapple now in bearing and are also planting the mango, avocado, and other tropical fruits.

Two years ago I bought a plantation of 2,200 acres near Fariday, La., being a part of the great delta of the Mississippi river. Here is the home of the pecan, where it has flourished for untold ages. Here are gigantic pecan trees in the forests where ever they have the slightest opportunity to grow. Some of the trees are over 125 feet high, each often yielding ten barrels of shelled pecan nuts in one year. Here I have cleared 900 acres and last spring I planted 600 acres of it to crown grafted pecan trees. I do not expect there will be any paying crop of pecans on these trees until about the eighth or tenth year, after which I shall expect a paying crop every year. At fifty years of age they will be in their prime and when 100 years old the trees

will be in full vigor and they may live to be 200 years old.

Between the pecan trees we are planting fig trees, and between these fig and pecan trees we grow cotton or sow corn and cow peas."

Prof. Van Deman writes Green's Fruit Grower that the cotton grown this year in the pecan orchard has been sold for \$15,000.00.

### My Boiled Owl.

I have at my home a play room. This room is devoted to my children and myself for recreation and in it there are many methods of amusing myself and my friends. All around the wall there is a shelf about eight inches deep, partly filled with curios and stuffed birds. Here may be seen the curlew, wild pigeon, plover, Wilson's snipe, loon, eagle, hawk, owl, crane and many kinds of wild duck.

One morning on going into this room I heard a strange thud upon the wall and looking around discovered a live owl sitting by the window on the floor. Here was a problem. How did this owl get into my den or play room? The windows and doors were all closed and there was only one possible way that he could enter and that was by the chimney flue and through the open fire place below.

I am attracted to the open fire place and delight in getting before it on chilly days in autumn, watching the flames and the glowing embers while the wind and the storms rage without.

This owl though remarkably wild at first, soon understood that I intended him no harm, therefore by degrees he allowed me to approach very closely to him and seemed to be on friendly terms with other members of the family. He could not, however, abide strangers and when they came into the room he was apt to be disturbed.

The owl is a queer bird and makes night hideous or attractive, as you may be sentimental or otherwise, by his nightly hooting or screeching. His eyes are so made that he can see better on a dark night than on a bright, sunny day. Taking advantage of this fact, he searches the bushes and thickets, also trees, where little birds roost; or where they nest, and prey upon them. When morning comes the ground may be found littered with the plumage of these unfortunate birds that the owls have discovered by night.

The owl also feeds upon mice and young rabbits with an occasional change of diet to frogs. It is not difficult to shoot the owl in the day time, if he can be discovered, but he usually retreats to some hole in a big tree or to some cavern when daylight approaches.

I have a friend who is critical about almost everything. Should I attend a concert with him he would destroy my pleasure in the music by continually criticising the singers. Should I attend the theater with him, I would be informed that the actors were of a low order and that the play was absolutely distressing, while if he were not present I might enjoy the play exceedingly.

Well, this critical friend called upon me one day, and as he entered my den or play room he noticed the stuffed birds arranged upon the wall and exclaimed, "Who mounted those birds?"

I told him that they were mounted by Robert Bruce, a co-laborer many years ago with the celebrated Darwin.

"I want to tell you one thing," said my critical friend, "that Mr. Bruce did not know how to mount birds. He has made a botch of it. That owl looks like a boiled owl."

"But," I exclaimed, "these birds have been spoken of as remarkably good specimens, well mounted, and the reputation of Mr. Bruce is such that I have not for

a moment doubted that he had done good work."

It so happened that my live owl had perched himself upon the shelf among the stuffed birds, and my critical friend having observed him exclaimed, "Allow me to point out to you a noticeable defect in this owl. Note the shrunken condition of his breast." With this my critical friend arose and was about to extend his finger to point to the defect when the owl gave his finger a wicked bite with his sharp beak, compelling my friend to howl with pain. Since this event my friend has not been so critical, particularly of stuffed birds.

### Summer and Winter.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Here we are in the middle of winter, but I want to bring you down here for a few moments of sunshine, blue skies of summer, blamy breezes of the Gulf Stream. Let me take you and the ladies out for a carriage ride over our beautiful limestone streets and roads.

Throw away your wraps, don a light suit and straw hat, let the ladies don the finest of summer costumes and come with me this most beautiful summer day. And then come with me for a launch ride up the Miami River, and take a look at the Everglades, or a ride across the beautiful Biscayne Bay, and take a plunge in the Gulf Stream, or take an automobile ride in midwinter, and after you have enjoyed all of these, just jump on any old bike and join the crowd, for every one rides a bike in Miami 366 days in a year. Do you want to know why the birds come South to winter? Just come South once, and you will need no explanation. You will follow the birds every year if possible, to this sunny summer clime. Miami is a place of about 8,000 people, has beautiful streets made of white coral limestone. We have large commodious hotels, including the Royal Palm and Halcyon Hall. The finest that money can build. A fine system of water-work, fine water, electric lights, electric railroad, a large telephone exchange, ice factory, fine up-to-date stores, beautiful residences, fine avenues, boulevards and parks. Everything up-to-date. Steamship connections to Key West, Cuba and Nassau.

But all these attractions are as naught when compared to our beautiful climate. I wish I had words to describe it to you and your readers. Fall, winter, spring, where are they? We have lost all track of the seasons in this sunny, summer Southland.—Jno. C. Ferris.

Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand.

### PREMIUM No. 12. THE LITTLE GIANT FOOD CUTTER.

Easy to turn. Easy to open and clean. Feeds all the food through the cutters. There is no waste. Light in weight, convenient in size. A "Little Giant" in efficiency, a "miracle" in iron and steel. Chops one pound raw or cooked meat per minute; fish, vegetables, fruits, nuts, spices, coffee, coconut, horseradish, codfish, etc. Has steel cutters, coarse, medium, fine, and nut butter cutters. With one year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, all postpaid for \$1.00.

### PREMIUM No. 13. APPLE CUTTER.

Cuts the apple into eighths. Does it quick as a wink, and digs out the core at the same time. Leaves slices united at bottom by a tiny portion of skin, so that for baking the parts can be quickly put together and the sugar put into the hole where the core was. Sent postpaid with one year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for 75 cents.



PREMIUM No. 14.



### NO MORE HUNTING

Tools are kept in the hollow handle and are ALWAYS READY. TEN TOOLS IN ONE, and all much larger than illustrated. All are sent postpaid by mail with GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for a whole year for only 75 cents. Order now before they are gone. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



# OUR PREMIUM OFFERS

NOTICE, THAT ON AND AFTER JAN. 15, 1906, THE PRICE OF GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER WILL BE 50c. PER YEAR.

We name below some Premium offers that will please you. Many of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire with this issue. Please send your renewals NOW. DO IT NOW, taking advantage of one of these offers, and we will extend your subscription ONE YEAR. We make few offers, but make these exceedingly desirable. All will be sent by mail, postpaid. See our Combination and Clubbing Offers with other papers on another page.

NOTICE—When you send in your subscription you must in the same letter claim your premiums. If you fail to do this, it will be useless for you to make your claim later, since it is impossible for us to look over 127,500 subscribers to adjust such a small matter. ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY. Agents figure all subscriptions at 50 cents each, and then get the premium for your commission. Plants will be mailed in early spring.

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order and your order will be filled. We prefer postage stamps to individual checks, which cost us 10 cents each to collect.

**GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,**  
Rochester, N. Y.

## PREMIUM No. 1



Six Plants will be mailed you of Corsican Strawberry, C. A. Green's favorite over all varieties, largest and best in every way, and Green's Fruit Grower one year for 50 cents.

## PREMIUM No. 2

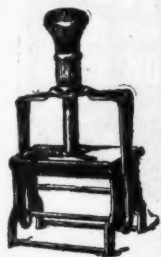


**TREE AND GRAPE VINE PRUNER**

We offer the Levin Pruning Shears, being well tested by Chas. A. Green, best of all pruners, to all who send 75c for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.

## PREMIUM No. 3

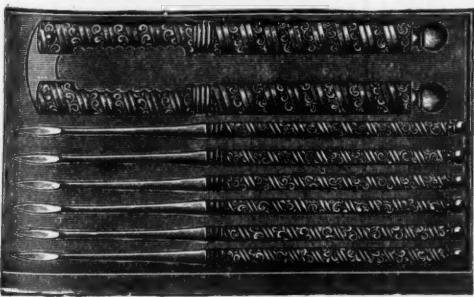
### RUBBER STAMP



with your name and address. This is a valuable premium. It is a nickel-plated machine which you can carry in the pocket, with self-linking rubber type, which stamps your name and address on envelopes, letter heads, etc., so that your letters cannot go astray. Sent to all who send us 60c for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.

## PREMIUM No. 8

### NICKEL PLATED NUT PICK SET



This is both a useful and an elegant premium. The set consists of a handsome and strong nut crack and six nut picks, all enclosed in a neat box, as shown in the illustration. Both the nut crack and the nut picks are **NICKEL-PLATED**. The material used in the manufacture of both of these articles is the finest steel. The handles of the nut picks are made in a pretty design, while the points are highly polished. The nut crack is of a design corresponding to the nut picks and is made for good strong service.

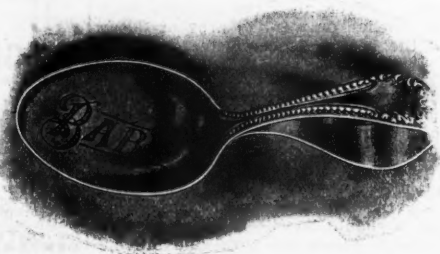
This complete set given to all who send us 60c for our paper one year if they claim this premium when subscribing. Send 60c. for paper and complete set. Mailed prepaid.

## PREMIUM No. 9

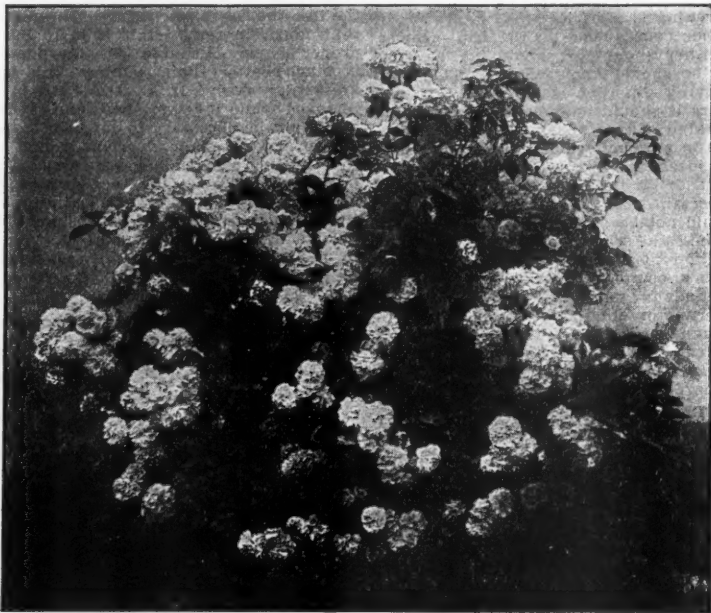
### Green's Gift.

It is the best thing in the world for the baby to feed itself with. Our grandchild has one. No baby can get on well without it. What more attractive gift can you make your own baby or your grandchild? We will mail, prepaid, this heavily silver-plated spoon with gilt bowl as a premium to all who send us 70 cents for one year's subscription to

**Green's Fruit Grower.**



## PREMIUM No. 4



### THE LIVE-FOREVER ROSE—BLOOMS FIRST YEAR AND EVERY YEAR

A bug-proof, hardy rose. If you have tried growing roses and failed, try once more, for we have discovered a rose which lives long and is proof against insects and diseases. It is as easy to grow this variety as lilacs, corn or sunflowers.

Live-Forever Rose is so rapid in growth and of such healthy foliage, it is proof against all enemies. It needs no spraying. This is an old rose newly discovered, described by Pliny, the historian, who lived when Pompeii was destroyed by the volcano Vesuvius. It was the national rose of the Roman Empire, known as the Hundred Leaf Rose. It followed the Roman eagles and legions. It grows to-day over the Roman world. To others it is known as the Many Flowering Rose. No rose on earth produces large double flowers more profusely than the Live-Forever. When it first blossoms it is a deep pink. At the end of two weeks the roses have turned white. This variety is remarkably fragrant. A bed of them will scent a whole yard.

I recommend this rose to all, especially to those who have not been able to succeed with roses. Plant it in large beds and you will have a display of bloom that will attract attention and admiration. Plant it in the form of a hedgerow and you will have something attractive and unique. You can train it low or high as you desire. Live-Forever Rose can be trained as a climbing or as a bedding rose, or it can be trained to a single stalk like a rose tree.



### LIVE-FOREVER ROSE GROWN AS A HEDGE

We offer three one-year plants of Live-Forever Rose and GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year for 50c.

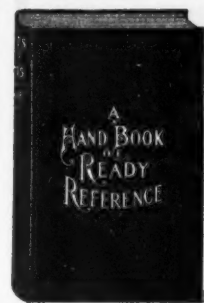


## PREMIUM NO. 5.

This pocket book is like the one in which C. A. Green carries his silver and paper money. It is made of two thicknesses of leather lined, with 3 compartments as shown in photograph above. We send this by mail to each subscriber who sends 50 cents for Green's Fruit Grower one year, and who claims this premium then.

## PREMIUM No. 6

### A NEW READY REFERENCE BOOK



GREEN offers as a premium or gift to his subscribers. It is called Facts and Forms, a hand-book of ready reference. It gives facts in letter writing, book-keeping, business forms, interest, grain and wage tables, lightning calculators, common and commercial law.

This book is a library of itself for the business man. There are 256 pages illustrated. C. A. Green says this is a valuable book, one that will be useful

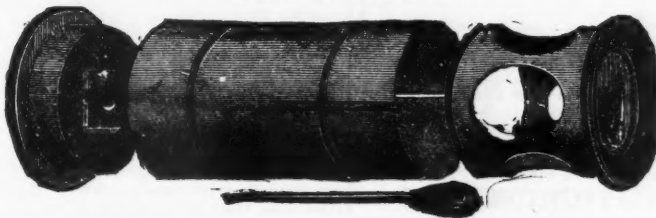
to all readers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. **GREEN'S OFFER.**—We offer to mail this book postpaid as a premium to every subscriber who sends 50 cents for GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year and asks for this gift when sending the money.

## PREMIUM No. 7

### SIX FIRE-PROOF MATS

Asbestos mats are very desirable for the housewife. They are indestructible by fire. Even if you throw these mats on the burning coals, and leave them there all day, they will not burn or become scorched. Place these mats on your hottest stove, then you can place on the mat your tin or other dish and cook or stew without any danger of burning. There are many ways in which the housewife can make these fireproof mats of service. Therefore, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER decided to offer six of these fireproof mats, to be sent by mail, postpaid, as a premium with each subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER at 60 cents, the subscriber to claim this premium when sending the 50c.

## PREMIUM No. 10



### A SCIENTIFIC MICROSCOPE

This microscope is especially imported from France. As regards power and convenient handling, good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufactured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the microscope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects, the surface of the skin, the hair, fur or any small article. The other lens is exceedingly powerful, and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, family, school and teacher should own a microscope. Send us 50c for microscope and subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year.

## PREMIUM NO. 11



### CLEAN CUTTER KNIFE

**FOR 60 CENTS.** The above knife we have thoroughly tested and found it to be reliable and a good clean cutter. We offer to mail it to you as a premium with GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for one year for 60 cents.



Why Not Buy at Wholesale Prices and Save Money on Everything.



Over 75,000 labor-saving, money-saving articles for farm home and shop, fully described, illustrated and priced in Big New Catalog No. 92.

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Hardware, all kinds, Tool Cabinets, Sweaters, Shot Guns, Rifles, Traps, Revolvers, Cartridges, Shells, Fishing Tackle, Talking Machines, Farming Tools, Skates, Incubators and Brooders, Ice Tools, Sleighs, Cream Separators, Freezers, Washing Machines, House Furnishing Goods, Mechanics Tools.

Opposite each article in the catalogue, is the low price at which we sell it, the lowest price for which it can be bought in any store, big or little, in this or any country on the globe.

You will spend hours of interest over its pages; you will marvel at the wonderful variety all complete in one big book. Makes buying pleasant and profitable, wherever you live.

This Up-to-date Buyer's Guide costs us \$1.00 to print, but is sent postpaid free of charge, to all who ask for it in good faith. Hundreds of requests come to us every day, and we want to place it in every home in the United States.

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WHITE, VAN GLAHN & CO.,  
10 Chatham St., Established 1816. New York City.  
The Oldest Mail Order House in America.

**FERRY'S SEEDS**

have stood the test for over 50 years, and are still in the lead. Their absolute certainty of growth, their uncommonly large yields of delicious vegetables and beautiful flowers, make them the most reliable and the most popular everywhere. Sold by all dealers. 1907 Seed Annual free on request.

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**Defender Sprayer**

All brass, easiest working, most powerful, automatic mixer, expansion valves, double strainer. Catalogue of Pumps and Treatise on Spraying free. AGENTS WANTED.

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**FINCH'S NEW GOLDEN BEAUTY TREE TOMATO**

Four packets seeds free.

This splendid variety bears abundantly of medium to large size tomatoes, which are of a beautiful golden color, very smooth, and of the most delicious flavor. It is very early, and entirely free from rot. The plants stand up like a tree, without any support.

**FINCH'S EARLY RED TREE TOMATO**

This variety is almost exactly like the Golden Beauty, only the fruits instead of being yellow are of a bright red color.

A dish of Red and Yellow Tree Tomatoes sliced together, make one of the most attractive dishes that can possibly be prepared.

**FINCH'S PERFECTION LETTUCE**

Without exception the finest lettuce ever grown. This lettuce does not head like some varieties, but forms huge, compact, bush-like plants which are always very crisp and tender, and of fine flavor.

**SPECIAL OFFER.**—For only Ten Cents in Silver or 12 cents in Postage Stamps, I will send a packet of the Golden Beauty Tree Tomato seed, and in addition will give FREE a sample packet of the Red Tree Tomato, Perfection Lettuce, and Carnation Poppies, beautiful, brilliant, flowers of every imaginable shade and color, together with Price List of Seeds for 1907, also SEVEN VALUABLE SECRETS, one of which cost \$100 to obtain. Do Not Delay, but order AT ONCE before you forget it. Address Plainly.

FRANK FINCH, Box G, CLYDE, N. Y.

Every person sending 10 cents for this collection of seeds and naming the paper they saw this advertisement in, will receive Extra a packet of the DIAMOND WINTER CABBAGE SEED.

FOUR PACKETS SEEDS FREE.

This splendid variety bears abundantly of medium to large size tomatoes, which are of a beautiful golden color, very smooth, and of the most delicious flavor. It is very early, and entirely free from rot. The plants stand up like a tree, without any support.

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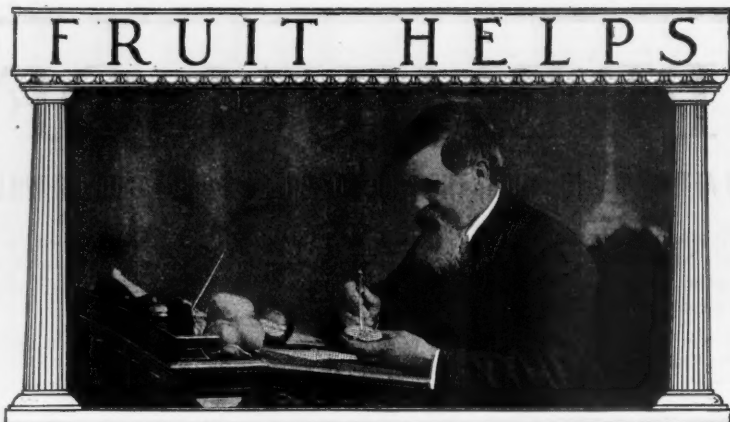
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Every person sending 10 cents for this collection of seeds and naming the paper they saw this advertisement in, will receive Extra a packet of the DIAMOND WINTER CABBAGE SEED.

DIAMOND WINTER CABBAGE GIVEN AWAY

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



By Prof. H. E. VanDeman, Associate Editor.

#### AN ORCHARD PRUNING TALK.

Pruning is a subject that is always of serious consequence to the fruit-grower. It either should or should not be done and he should know which. There are so many different ideas as to how and where it should be done, even regarding one kind of tree, that it becomes anyone who is growing fruit to make sure that his ideas are right before he decides what to do in the matter. One thing is certain—that all kinds of fruit trees should not be pruned the same way nor at the same season. Neither should trees of different ages be cut in the same way. It is a complex question and one that demands far more than a sudden decision to prune or not to prune and with little thought as to how it is done. There is a great deal of haphazard pruning done, and very often to the serious injury of orchards.

#### PRUNING AT PLANTING TIME.

When fruit trees are first planted they should be severely pruned, almost without exception. Their roots, which are the feeding and moisture gathering organs of the tree, have been cut back in taking them from the nursery, and there should be a corresponding shortening of the top, which latter is the evaporating surface. It requires time for the new rootlets to form and the tree to assume its normal state, and it must be given proper opportunity to do it. Severe cutting back at planting time is very often the salvation of the tree and nearly always has much to do with its start into growth under the new conditions. Trees of the stone fruits are more needful of this than those of the pome fruits, such as the apple, pear and quince. The peach, plum, cherry and the like should be cut to mere sticks from 18 to 24 inches high. They have plenty of buds that will start into growth. In planting apple, pear and other trees of similar character they should have their tops pruned back about half the length of each branch, or even more. Instead of cutting back all the branches evenly it is my preference to leave one near the center of the tree a little longer than the rest, provided it is large and vigorous looking. This is for the purpose of inducing the formation of a leader. I prefer a fruit tree with a central stem, from which the side branches diverge at intervals, rather than one with a distinctly open center. A tree symmetrical and well balanced in this way is far better than one having main branches diverging all from one place, or nearly so.

In planting orange, lemon, pomelo and other trees with broad evergreen leaves I have found it is usually best to cut them back well and clip off every leaf. This stops evaporation and gives opportunity for young growth to come out as the rootlets start. If too much foliage is left on, there is apt to be too much evaporation of sap and the trees damaged and weakened in comparison with those that have been given proper treatment at planting time.

#### STARTING THE TREE.

There should be a well defined plan in the mind of the orchardist regarding the tree that is to be grown before he plants it. What ideal form and means to be taken toward securing it should necessarily be determined to a considerable extent in accordance with the region in which the tree is to be grown. Where there are high winds and hot sunshine the trees should have shorter bodies than where these conditions do not exist. The height of the trunk of almost any fruit tree should rarely exceed two and a half feet, and for those of very upright habit half of this distance is better. The old maxim of training fruit trees with high heads is fast coming to be known by experience as a mistake, except with nut trees.

If the tree has been properly pruned when planted, as has already been explained, there is little to do the first year but watch it grow and rub off any needless shoots that start. This should be done while the tree is growing, and will

save a lot of hard work later and save the tree the shock of cutting off branches that must be removed if it is to have proper shape. Pruning with the fingers is much better than pruning with the knife and saw. If a little branch is removed while it is yet small and tender it will not be necessary to cut it off later, and, it may be, make a serious wound on the tree. Trees should be trained and not butchered. It may be necessary to use pruning tools rather heroically sometimes, but the first endeavor should be to avoid it. Beginning right has much to do with saving of expense and injury in pruning.

#### LATER PRUNING.

There are many mistaken ideas about pruning. Far too many are apt to think that all trees need pruning frequently and the more the better. No doubt there are many who fail to prune their trees enough, but too much or unwise pruning is worse than none. Trees that are left to their own habits of growth are almost sure to assume proper forms and there are a few good orchardists who will not prune in any way or at any time, but this is an extreme and improper idea and practice. Many ill-shapen trees are the result of unwise pruning.

Pruning should be done for several reasons. It is simply tree surgery and should be performed only when really necessary. It should be done during the entire life of the tree under the following conditions:

Common sense would tell anyone that a dead branch ought to be removed. It is useless and in the way of other branches. When one becomes very feeble from any cause it is probably useless and might better be cast away. Where branches interfere by crossing or otherwise coming in contact in a hurtful way at least one of them should be removed. Those that grow towards the center of the tree are sure to become troublesome and should be taken off altogether or in part. Straggling branches that unbalance a tree, too high, too low, or too much to one side, should be either cut back or removed altogether. Forks that are liable to split should be prevented or pruned to a single branch as soon as noticed. Sunlight should be allowed to reach every branch in a reasonable measure during some part of the day, that the fruit and the foliage upon which the health and vigor of the whole tree and all that it bears depends, should receive its direct benefits in full measure. Many unpruned or badly pruned trees cannot have these benefits. In short, there should be a constant effort to maintain the natural symmetry and vigor of every tree that it may be able to bear and perfect a fair crop of good fruit, so far as pruning will help do it. Let there be no fancy notions about the matter and no delaying the work when it is needed. Do not try to bring all varieties, even those of one species exactly to the same style or shape. Some are more upright or more spreading than the ideal orchard and they should each be helped to attain its normal habit, within reasonable limits. Follow the leadings of common sense rather than the fancy notions of some theorist. Cut enough, but not too much. When it must be done, be sure to do a clean job of it. Leave no snags or stumps, but make the cuts exactly at the junction with the trunk or larger branch, as the case may be. A clean, close cut will heal over more quickly than one that is ragged or made only a short distance from the crotch. Cover all large wounds with paint, shellac or wax, to prevent decay until the healing is complete.

#### WHEN TO PRUNE.

There are differences of opinion among the best fruit growers regarding the best time to prune fruit trees. However, they all agree that peach and all other stone fruit trees should be pruned when the trees are dormant. Early spring is usually the best time for the peach, because it should be cut back every year in order to renew the wood and prevent

## Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured

Under the auspices of the Cincinnati Evening Post Five Test Cases Were Selected and Treated Publicly by Dr. Irvine K. Mott Free of Charge.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, well and favorably known in that city as a learned physician—a graduate of the Cincinnati Pulte Medical College, and of the London, (Eng.) Hospital, has discovered a remedy to successfully treat Bright's Disease, Diabetes and other kidney troubles, either in their first, intermediate or last stages. Dr. Mott says: "My method arrests the disease, even though it has destroyed most of the kidneys, and preserves intact that portion not yet destroyed. The medicines I use neutralize the poisons that form a toxin that destroy the cells in the tubes in the kidneys."

The Cincinnati Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, Ohio, hearing of Dr. Mott's success, asked if he would be willing to give a public test to demonstrate his faith in his treatment, and prove its merits by treating five persons suffering from Bright's Disease and Diabetes, free of charge, the Post to select the cases.

Dr. Mott accepted the conditions, and twelve persons were selected. After a most critical chemical analysis and microscopic examination had been made, five out of the twelve were decided upon. These cases were placed under Dr. Mott's care and reports published each week in the Post. In three months all were discharged by Dr. Mott as cured. The persons treated regained their normal weight, strength and appetite and were able to resume their usual work. Anyone desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies by sending to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured, as treatment can be administered effectively by mail.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble whatever, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment, will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 319 Mitchell Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

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I want to place one of these books in every home in the United States. Write me a letter or a postal card and tell me your disease and you will receive this grand book and my opinion free of charge, and learn how people from every state in the United States are restoring their sight and hearing at home by this new method.

I want no money for this neither does it place you under any obligations to me whatever. I simply desire to show and prove to you how easy it is to get perfect sight and hearing by my method. Write to me today.

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the trees from becoming shanky and tall in habit. The fruit is always borne on the wood of the previous year's growth and this must be kept strong and thrifty if good fruit is obtained. Plum and cherry trees rarely produce their fruit on the new wood, but on spurs, and they should not be pruned back annually as recommended for the peach. Cherry trees should scarcely be pruned any after they have been properly started in the orchard.

Apple and pear trees may be pruned either in the dormant or growing stage. My preference is the latter, and during June and July is the time when it will have the best results. The wounds will then heal over very quickly and there will almost no water sprouts grow out where branches were removed. The main objection to pruning in summer time is the pressure of other work on the farm at that busy season. Next to mid-summer the spring is the best time for pruning orchard trees of this class. Whatever is done in the matter do it thoroughly and yet in moderation.

*H. G. Vandeman.*

# Green's Financial Department.

By an Old Banker.

A highly esteemed subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, an aged man, writes me that he has lost nearly his entire fortune through having invested his money in mining stocks; thus he and his aged wife are left in their declining years almost penniless. I know of another person, a young married woman, who had a few thousand dollars left her at the death of her father, who invested her money in silver mining stock, losing it all.

There are few more tempting propositions to the average man or woman for investment than a silver or gold mine. The general opinion is that a gold or silver mine must be of great value, whereas, in fact, there are thousands of silver mines that are of no value at all, and there are many so-called silver and gold mines that do not exist on the earth, but are simply creations of the imagination of the man who desires to sell stock, or in plain words, simply frauds.

As the result of this glamor of the name of silver or gold mine not only have farmers and fruit growers invested their hard earned dollars in worthless stock, but city business men have also been led into similar investments. It would be difficult to find a safe of the business man in most large cities, which does not contain some worthless mining stock.

Similar frauds have been perpetrated in oil well stocks. Certain men have bought up tracts of land perhaps 12, 25 or 50 miles from any oil well, where there is scarcely any chance of striking oil, and have sold stocks on this land which perhaps did not cost them over \$5 to 10 per acre, to the extent of millions of dollars. Other oil companies have been started which own no land whatever.

People who buy stocks should know the character of the men they are dealing with, and something of the property they are investing in. They should also know how many shares of stock are issued, as much depends upon the number of shares.

A safe place for money owned by aged people as well as young is a good substantial local savings bank.

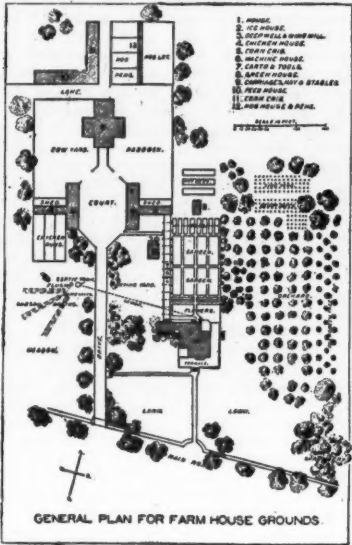
## Of General Interest.

The boa constrictor has 320 pairs of ribs, in fact lots of spareribs. The leech has three jaws, each fitted with eighty to ninety teeth. The wood used in the best pianos has been seasoned forty years.

Only 44 per cent. of the southern farms now derive their principal income from cotton. Still cotton production has steadily increased from 7,000,000 bales, worth \$300,000,000, twenty years ago, to 13,000,000 bales last year, worth \$628,000,000. The home grown cotton demand of the mills of the United States is now about 4,000,000 bales a year. The census of 1900 shows that in twenty years the improved acreage of twelve southern states increased from 78,082,484 acres to 107,573,679.

Man might often take from the lower animals a lesson as to the care of himself when ill. All sorts of animals suffering from fever eat little, lie quiet in dark, airy places and drink quantities of water. When a dog loses his appetite he knows where to find dog grass, which acts as a purgative and emetic. Sheep and cows when ill, seek certain herbs. Any animal suffering from chronic rheumatism keeps as far as possible in the sun. If a chimpanzee be wounded he has been seen to stop the bleeding by a plaster of chewed up leaves and grass.

Count Bismarck: "The prevalent use of beer is deplorable. Beer-drinking makes men stupid, lazy and incapable."



## Don't Buy Enough Manure.

To the Superintendent of Green's Fruit Farm: I have an idea that we do not spend money enough for barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers. I would suggest that you consider the question of placing more orders now in Western cities for manure. Do not know how much you have ordered, therefore I am entirely in the dark. I know that the sandy farm needs barnyard manure more than yours. The main farms have not had much commercial fertilizers, therefore this class may do good service there. The sandy farm has had phosphate and no barnyard manure for so many years that I am sure yard manure is what is needed there.

I am satisfied that on our strawberry plantations we have never applied enough commercial fertilizers. Many advise applying 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre of phosphate, to strawberry beds at the time of planting. I should fear that soil being bare so long much of the fertilizer might escape, especially the nitrates, if put on when the strawberry plants are first set, but the fertilizer is not lost if applied in the spring to beds that have borne one year. That is, at any time when the ground is well covered with growing plants the fertilizer is soon taken up. 200 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda applied in May or June, or as soon as the strawberry plants begin vigorous growth, can be recommended. We hear on every side, and especially by experimenters of the Geneva Experiment station, how the strawberry crop has been increased largely by application of barnyard and commercial fertilizers.

At Green's fruit farm we have almost always been favored with good crops of very large and superior strawberries, but it is my opinion that we might have secured still larger crops by applying commercial fertilizers, and that it would have been profitable in almost every case. Still I know that it is water that is most needed by the strawberry plants at the time the fruit is maturing.—C. A. Green.

When are finger nails like law documents? When filed.

What miss is always making trouble? Mischief.

When is an honest carpenter like a villain? When counterfeiting. If a bear went into a dry goods store, what would he want? Muzzling (muslin).

What flowers are always under a person's nose? Tulips.

Why was not the musician hungry? Because he had his cornet (corn eaten).

What table hasn't a leg to stand on? Multiplication table.

When does four and four not make eight? When it is 44.

What is that which when it is thrown you may catch without hands? A hint.

## A PICTURE.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by William Stephens.

A rock-bound coast and a sullen sky;  
A storm-tossed ship in a rolling sea;  
A rocket's glare and a human cry;  
A sudden darkness—eternity.

And I gazed in the books where the records lie  
And the name of this picture was  
"Tragedy."

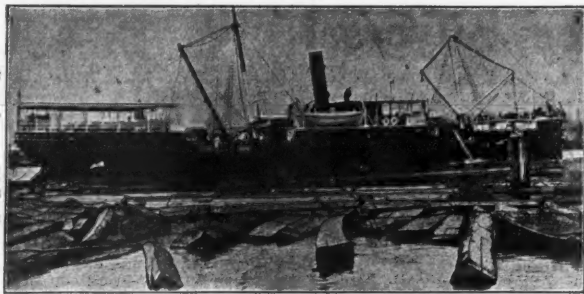
## STRAIGHTEN THE TANGLES.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by William Stephens.

Straighten life's tangles as you go;  
Unravel each present knot;  
For double trouble lies below  
To-morrow's tangles by to-day begot.

Major-General George B. McClellan: "Had the officers united in setting the soldiers an example of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, it would have been equal to an addition of 50,000 men to the armies of the United States."

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International Lumber and Development Co. Declare Another Special Dividend of 2%, Payable January 31, 1907, in Excess of Guaranteed 8%.

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Much larger dividends estimated on full development of property. These dividends paid from profits of Company's stores and sale of valuable lumber. Thirteen steamship loads of lumber already shipped to United States.

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2500 acres of corn to harvest; 7000 orange trees, 200,000 banana plants, 3,000,000 henequen plants, all growing finely. (At \$60 per acre—low estimate—each thousand acres of henequen will yield 1 per cent. dividend, 12,000 acres being planted.) 500 acres of rubber besides many wild rubber trees ready to tap. Logwood and chicle soon to be marketed—another large source of dividend. Mahogany, cedar, and other valuable lumber, two cargoes shipped since inspector's visit; another ready. (This reached Mobile, Nov. 24.) Company now has over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of lumber in Mobile

and Chicago, sale of which will add largely to dividend fund. More than ever convinced of value of property and ability of management to continue success.

The International Lumber and Development Company owns 288,000 acres of land, with improvements, clear and free from debt, title held in trust by a Philadelphia Trust Company for protection of stockholders. Each share of stock is a first lien on 1 1/4 acres of land, and is therefore as safe as a first mortgage bond.

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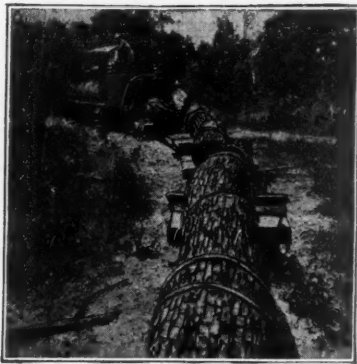
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A. G. STEWART, Ex-Attorney-General of Porto Rico, Waukon, Iowa.

## International Lumber and Development Co., 758 DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



New Locomotive on I. L. & D. Co.'s property, attached to a train of mahogany and cedar logs, on way to Chenkan, the seaport on Company's land. (Picture taken in two sections.) Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



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to use our FARMER'S FORGE OUTFIT on your farm in doing blacksmithing and repairing. We have high endorsements for the thousands of Farmer's Forges sold direct to farmers within the past ten years in every state and Canada. Our Forges have hearths 24x26 inches, 11 1/2 inch blowers, run easy, and have all the first class qualities of high-priced forges.

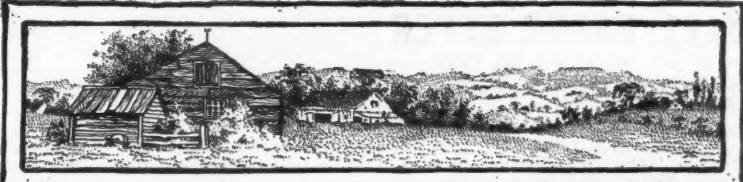
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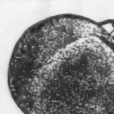
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## My Boyhood Days.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Abram J. Burkett.

While passing on life's busy throng, My thoughts turn back to scenes of long Since past but not forgotten days. When as a boy I began life's ways. 'Twas then I shared brother's joy and tears, Though yet appears not cares of years.

I recall those hills whereon I've rambled, And there with loved companions scrambled To seize the choicest wild grape cluster, The valleys, in verdure unrivaled for lusture, With streams so cool, so pure, where song Birds assembled the summer day long.

The orchard's shady bowers, in spring, As fragrant as Nature can bring! 'Twas there I loitered in sweet content. And then in autumn these trees were bent With fruit of gold and purple cast The best repast for winter's blast.

## My First Night in the Old Farm House.

Our editor, when a young man, having lost his fortune in the city, is about to return to rural life on the place now known as Green's Fruit Farm. His experience with dreams, forbodings and rats are given below.

I remember the first night that I passed in the old farm house that I had recently purchased. I came up on the cars to the neighboring depot and walked over to the farm through the woods, across lots. I did not know any person within twelve miles of this farm. I was not aware whether my neighbors were horse-thieves, murderers or church-going people. I knew nothing about the character of the inhabitants. When I arrived at the place there was not a soul there. The tenant had removed and I was alone in possession. Not entirely alone, as I found soon afterwards, for I heard the rats scampering in the walls overhead.

It was a cold, bleak, windy March evening when I arrived. There was no stove put up. I had a cot in one corner of the room where I proposed to spend the night. In this old-fashioned house there were numerous brick fire places such as our forefathers had used; in the kitchen, which I was occupying, were ancient andirons and cranes. To make things more cheerful, I gathered together chunks of wood and soon had a fire blazing in the old fireplace, which roared and crackled to such a degree that I began to have fears that it might burn the house up before morning.

Then the wind began to increase. I never knew the wind to rise so rapidly and to blow so fiercely. I discovered that window lights were out of almost every window sash in the house, and as the wind began to pour in I was compelled to make plans for better protection. In the course of an hour I found enough old straw and felt hats, etc., to stuff into every broken window-pane in my room. These had to be braced with sticks to hold them in place. As the wind continued to rise, the blinds banged and the windows rattled in their frames. The loose shingles on the roof seemed to be keeping time to the storm without. The winds moaned dolefully around the gable of the house. The branches of the trees scraped hoarsely against the building, and, to add to all, numerous rats began to scratch and scramble in the adjoining walls. I confess it was a dismal night that I passed in this house for the first time. Supposing these neighbors should fancy that I was a man of wealth and should choose to cut my throat during the night, throw me into the well and escape with the ill-gotten booty. Very pleasant thoughts on which to fall asleep! Nevertheless I did fall asleep and was awakened during the night by the rats, which had increased in boldness until they passed over the bed with great complacency.

Then I bolstered myself partly upright in my cot and began to think. The more I thought the less sleepy I became. The partly-burned chunks of knotty wood and the coals beneath sent out a feeble light. I could see the smoke rising lazily in the broad, black throat of the ancient fireplace. What a story this hearthstone could unfold, of fifty years of toil and patient waiting of old-time inhabitants! Of husbands and wives overworked for the little gain that each year brought them. Of births and deaths; of weddings and funerals; of Thanksgiving gatherings, of winter evening frolics.

Perchance, before this fireplace many honest words of love were spoken, and many troths pledged. Where now are the many people who have, in years gone by, gathered here to be warmed and cheered? Most of them are sleeping in their graves. The hands which laid those bricks against which the smoke is curling have long ago crumbled to dust. The blacksmith who shaped those rough andirons will never make the anvil ring again with his noisy hammer.

What business have I here? Was this broad acreage cleared of rocks and stumps for me? Did the builder of this house have me in mind when he laid these foundations? No; it is but an inn for me, and I a traveler on life's highway, simply stopping over for a night.

By and by others will come and warm themselves here, and I far away. What a queer thing is life! We live not for ourselves alone; we build for others; we dig and delve that others may reap. Even our ashes after we are buried, fertilize the soil for future generations.

What are my prospects here? How shall I, whose hands are white and soft, compete with the brawny-armed, sun-burned men who get their living from the soil? Shall I, who have been devoting my thoughts and energies to other work, hope to excel those who have spent their lives behind the plow? They are scarcely making both ends meet at pay day, though scrimping and saving and toiling with all their strength. How shall I, with my dainty, girlish city wife, fight the battle here to a successful finish?

My friends have no hopes of my success with such a forlorn venture. They expect to see me sold out by the sheriff within a twelvemonth. Are they right? No; they are wrong! I will succeed. I must succeed. I will bend every nerve; I will strain every muscle; I will think and study. There is some way out, if I only find it, and find it I will!

The next morning opened clear, bright and cheerful, and supplies soon arriving I was prepared to keep bachelor's hall for several weeks, not desiring to bring my young wife, who was a city girl, accustomed to city ways, to such a place until it had been improved.

This is from Mr. Green's book, How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing, offered as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower.

Women Fruit Growers.—Not only many man make money in farming, but of late years we heard of many women who make farming pay. They don't always work in the field, but they manage and direct. About twenty years ago a Philadelphia girl bought a big ranch near Fresno, Cal. She had been brought up in the city and knew but little of farm life. Yet she was charmed with the idea and dared to undertake the management of a farm all by herself. She took up general farming, stock raising, fruit growing, dairying, and other lines. In some she failed, but in others was eminently successful. She cleared \$13,000 in one year from a ten-acre vineyard. Her fine table grapes were shipped to the East by the car load. She had a fine herd of Holstein dairy cows from which she netted over \$500 a month. In due time she won a good husband as well as a fortune. And she enjoys it, too. She says, "the happiest woman on earth should be the farmer's wife."—T. C. Karns, in Inland Farmer.



From Sioux City Journal.

In these days of increasing use of concrete for building purposes it is recalled that the Pantheon, in Rome, about two thousand years old, is covered by a dome over 142 feet in diameter, which is cast in concrete in one solid mass.

A company has been formed in Greece for buying up unsold currants and converting them into alcohol for fuel.

In some parts of France walnuts form a regular article of diet. The peasants eat them with bread that has oftentimes been rubbed with garlic. The hygienic effects are considered good, replacing meat to a large extent. These nuts are also used to make oil. It is much cheaper and similar in taste to that pressed from olives, and is employed to adulterate the latter. The prisoners in certain prisons are engaged in cracking walnuts and picking out the kernels, which are pressed into oil.

## Reliable Agents Wanted.

Green's Fruit Grower wants agents, male or female, to solicit new subscribers and collect renewals in every city, small town and Rural Route. To any person with good address who can furnish good references, we can make a very attractive offer; in fact more liberal than any other magazine. Write us at once and thus secure exclusive territory. Many persons earn from \$10 to \$15 a week in this way. Address your letter to Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Butterflies are fully feathered.

## HONESTLY! WE GIVE THIS CHAIR FREE

Nothing hidden about this offer. It is made by an old reliable firm with over a million satisfied customers. Send your name on a postal. You will learn how to get this handsome chair or your choice of over 100 other premiums with orders of our guaranteed Soap, Baking Powder, Flavors, Tea, Coffee, Toilet Needs, Etc., at usual retail prices. We ship these goods direct from our factory and save the middlemen's profits. This is a real offer. Full size catalogue sent free to all who ask for our Big Illustrated Catalog.

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## EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN

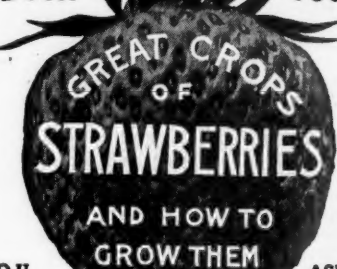
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# A Fisherman's Queer Captive. Old Hen Fascinated by Gaudy Artificial Fly.—Farmer Wanted Damages.

From New York "Sun," by Permission.

One inquisitive old brown hen sauntered out from the shelter of the chicken coop to take an early look for the angle worms that such summer showers always bring to the surface in large numbers. But just as she rounded the corner of the corn crib there dangled before her fascinated eye a gaudy, but lazy fly, an artificial trout fly, attached to the line of a fisherman, who had sought refuge in the barn from a storm, which made no effort whatever to get away.

The attention of the two fishermen was upon other things, so they did not notice the fatal attraction of the old hen to the gaudy fly. She sauntered up to it, and, with a quick sidewise snap of her strong bill, grabbed the fly, and was caught. Then began the ruction.

The two men inside the building were attracted by a suppressed cackling and the sound of something fluttering over the ground.

"What's going on out there?" said Sherman, as they stepped to the doorway to look out.

"Jumping Jehosaphat!" exclaimed Jackson. "That hen has got my fishing rod."

He spoke the perfect truth, although it may have occurred to the hen that the rod had her. She acted, apparently, on that supposition. She was flustered, and she was conducting a masterly and strategic retreat. Her head was lowered and her eye was steadily upon the enemy. The red of her comb and wattles had become a deep and angry shade. Her wings were spread, and between her angry exclamations of surprise at the amazing duplicity of that innocent-looking gaudy fly she would take a half-running, half-hopping step or two backward, and then with strenuous fluttering and beating of the wings, make a few feet further toward the rear. But to her dismay and disgust the rod followed. No matter how well she did, the enemy kept his distance.

It provoked one man to loud and seemingly uncontrollable laughter; the other to angry exclamation and lively action. It was Sherman who laughed.

"Hey, Lon!" he shouted, as he doubled up and hugged himself, "you've got a strike!"

"Strike!" ejaculated Jackson. "You potbellied bullhead, don't you know a strike from a hen yet?"

He jumped out into the drizzling rain and grabbed up his rod. There was a dismayed splutter of half-articulated cackles and the hen fled, fluttering backward with all her might. Jackson had grabbed the butt of his rod, and his reel hummed as the hen got further away, and the line paid out.

"Give her the butt, Lon!" called Sherman from the doorway, between gurgles. "Give her the butt! Don't let her get any slack!"

"Butt, you goggle-eyed sunfish!" retorted Jackson with infinite scorn. "You want me to bust my best rod?"

It was a forty-dollar split bamboo, the pride of his heart. He had a separate case for each joint, and carried them wrapped up each by itself and packed into one big wooden case that would withstand the onslaught of a corps of trained baggage smashers. It had endured the perils and hardships of many a season, whipped many a stream, and justified itself on many a lake, only to come at last to this danger of ignominious destruction by a garrulous old hen.

With all the skill and care he knew how to employ, Jackson kept the precious rod straight, and pointed directly at at hen, while he did his best to restore her shattered confidence in the machinations of man.

"Chick, chick, chick," he called, with the soothing voice of one who tries to persuade a calf to drink for the first time from a bucket.

But she was no chick. She was a flabbergasted, angry and suspicious old hen, and she'd be double eyed if any man was going to near her if she could help it. Jackson used his reel slowly and carefully, and round by round the line came in, and inch by inch he drew nearer to the hen.

"Steady, Lon!" advised the friendly Sherman. "You'll land her yet if you're careful!"

"You sculpin!" replied Jackson. "Land her, you bet I'll land her, and I'll land you, too, if it takes fifteen years to do it, you pie-faced dogfish!"

"Better keep cool, Lon!" advised the impartial observer. "Might make a slip if you lose your temper."

Jackson preserved a contemptuous silence and continued his work with the reel. "Chick, chick, chick," he called, and his voice was as soft and persuasive as a cooing dove.

"What you going to do when you get

her hauled up to the tip, Lon?" asked the disinterested spectator in the doorway, "going to try to reel in your leader?"

"If you stan' there and talk," exclaimed the exasperated Jackson, "I s'pose I'll get her up to the tip about the time I've smashed your rod to pieces trying to drive her in."

Just then appeared around the corner of the corn crib on the run a husky farmer with a prompt and imperative demand.

"What you fellers tryin' to do killin' my hen?" he said "That's what I want to know."

"Who's tryin' to kill your dum'd old hen?" said Jackson. "That's what I want to know."

"By gee, it looks as if you are," exclaimed the farmer, "and I want to know what for."

"Yes," said Sherman, cheerfully, from the security of the doorway. "That's surely the way it looks, Lon. Why are you trying to kill this gentleman's hen?"

"I wish I could kill her," exclaimed Jackson, "before she finishes this rod."

"Well, you'll kill her all right," put in the farmer, "an' she's the very best hen I've got."

"Looks it," said Sherman. "Anybody with half an eye could see she was a good hen."

"I tell you I ain't trying to kill your old hen, you numbskull," said Jackson to the farmer. "Can't you see I'm trying to save my rod? If you had sense enough to get round behind her and shoo her toward me instead of stan'in' there and sayin' I'm tryin' to kill her, maybe we'd get her off that hook some time to-night."

"Can't see why you should want to kill the man's hen that way, Lon," said Sherman. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself, catching a poor innocent hen that never did any harm in her whole life!"

"I wish it was your rod she had, that's all," replied Jackson. "It's a power of help from me you'd have saving it."

All the time Jackson was working with the reel, and the squawking, fluttering scandalized old hen was slowly coming in.

"You'll find out some time, Lon," said Sherman, "that it isn't safe to treat a respectable old party like that."

"Yes, by gee, and so'll you," shouted Jackson. "There'll be a turn in this lane sooner'n you think."

At last, more because her violent struggles had worn her out than for any other reason, the old hen gave up the fight. Jackson dropped the rod and with a good jump landed squarely and caught her.

"Now," he said, "we'll get this rod safe the first thing."

He took out his knife, forced the hen's bill wide apart and with a single snip of the sharp blade cut out the fly from under the tongue where the hook had caught. Instantly the hen ran away with loud cackling and great to-do.

"There," said Jackson, "your hen ain't dead and she won't die. Don't you see how lively she is?"

"Well, I think I ought to be paid for the hen, anyway," said the farmer. "She's the best hen I've got and she's bound to die."

"Oh, pay the man for his hen, Lon," said Sherman. "What do you want to treat a poor farmer that way for?"

"She's a Plymouth Rock and the best I've got and I think I ought to have a dollar," said the farmer.

"Plymouth Rock like thunder," said Jackson. "She's just a plain mongrel hen and fifteen cents is a big price for her."

"I tell you she's a thoroughbred," protested the farmer. "There ain't her equal in Sullivan county."

"I thought you were a hen fancier, Lon," said Sherman. "Any man who knows anything about hens could see she was a Plymouth Rock and a good one at that. Why don't you pay the man like a sport?"

Jackson went down into his pocket and paid. Then they started back to the brook and Sherman had to keep moving lively to keep up. Neither said a word. Jackson was too angry to speak and Sherman judged that it was no time for interruptions. They were nearing the stream, and Jackson was looking at the gaudy fly that had caused all the trouble when Sherman fished a half dollar out of his pocket and held it out.

"There, Lon," he said, "I reckon I got half the fun out of that circus and ought to stand half the expense."

Jackson looked up quickly at his tormentor. Then he took the proffered coin, drew far back and with all his might sent the half dollar whirling up the stream to the big pool, where it dropped with a plunk. Then he turned to his fishing.

Be still, sad heart, and cease repining. Behind the clouds is the sun still shining.

—Longfellow.

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SCENE ON THE NILE RIVER, EGYPT.

In many respects the Nile river is the most wonderful body of water on the face of the earth. Egypt owes its very existence to this river with its wonderful and mysterious rising and overflowing of the valley carved out by itself in past millenniums. The river, which has been traced back to Lakes Victoria Nyanza and Albert Nyanza, receives as tributaries the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and the Sobat, before it (called the White Nile) joins the Blue Nile at Khartum. Thence to the sea it flows 1,800 miles, receiving only one tributary, the Atbara. The valley varies in width, being very narrow in parts where the water has had to force its way through beds of granite or limestone. The cultivable area is never more than ten miles in width, except at the Fayyum and in the Delta. Beyond Cairo the river divides into two branches, which reach the sea at Damietta and Rosetta. In ancient times there were seven mouths. The inundation, which brings down from the Blue Nile the fertilizing mud, commences in the month of June, about two months after it commences to rise in the south. By September it has reached its height, and in November the land begins to be uncovered again. An immense amount of work has been done to control and store the waters during

the overflow. The delta is a perfect net work of irrigating ditches. The great dam north of Cairo has helped immensely to bring more land under cultivation, and it is hoped that the new dam at Aswan will also greatly benefit the country.

The picture before us represents the Nile just below Cairo, not far from the road to the Pyramids. This particular place is fitted up as a park and after the heat of the day multitudes of people frequent it to sip their coffee, smoke their nargileh and talk over the events of the day. Graceful palm trees are much in evidence along the banks of the Nile river. The boat seen in the picture is the Dahabiya, a sailing craft, with a hull somewhat like a house boat. It draws very little water (about two feet) and carries one large sail and one small one. A large number of tourists prefer this kind of a boat to a steamer, for a trip to the upper Nile country. The chief advantage in making a journey in this way is that the traveller can stop where he likes, and see many interesting places at which the steamer does not stop.

An illustrated journey in foreign lands prepared for Green's Fruit Grower by the Rev. Frank S. Rowland, D. D., to be continued through the year.

## Survey of the Grape District.

At the New York Experiment station, it was learned that Professor U. P. Hedrick, horticulturist, and N. O. Booth, assistant horticulturist, at the station, have completed an informal survey of the grape districts of the state, which is to be used this winter as a basis of a more minute study of this industry, says "Democrat and Chronicle." While the survey is extremely informal and general, still they have collected considerable information about the growing of grapes in New York, which is particularly interesting.

In extent the grape industry of New York state is second only to California, and in the growing of grapes for the market the empire state outclasses all others. It is this importance of the industry that has led the Experiment station to take up the study of the grape business.

As a result of their travels over the state the horticulturists have found that there are three principal grape areas in New York. The largest of these is the Chautauqua county district, sloping down to the banks of Lake Erie. The second in importance is along the hills that slope down to the lakes of Central New York, while the third lies along the hills of the Hudson valley. This latter area is only small in importance compared with the other two districts. All of these districts have one common characteristic. This is that the sections which have gone into grape culture extensively all slope to some large body of water, which acts as a means of moderating the temperature along their banks.

From the data collected on these trips it has been estimated that these three districts have a collective area of about 58,000 acres. Allowing as four tons of grapes to an acre this makes the an-

nual yield of grapes in New York state 232,000 tons. This acreage is apportioned over the state is as follows: Chautauqua county district, 30,000 tons; Keuka lake, 15,000; Canandaigua lake, 5,000; Seneca lake, 4,000; Hudson valley, 2,000; Cayuga lake, 1,000; Romulus, 1,000.

From the visits among the vineyardists it was learned that the black rot has been more or less prevalent this year in all sections of the state. In Chautauqua county, the grapes are sold principally in the western and southern markets, while the secondary use to which fruit is put is the manufacture of grape juice. The lake country district vineyardists sell their product largely in the eastern markets for the manufacture of wine, which is a secondary industry.

With this frame work the horticulturists propose to continue their investigation with letters addressed to every vineyardist in the state. From the answers to these letters the experts hope to be able to ascertain with considerable accuracy the exact area of grapes in the state, extent of varieties, and the use to which the grapes are put.

## Have you seen it? No, it is just printed.

It is a booklet by C. A. Green, 50 pages, entitled, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," also the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover. We offer to mail this booklet free to all who pay \$1.00 for three years subscription to Green's Fruit Grower who send in their subscription if sent in at once. Do not delay a moment. No matter when your subscription expires send in your subscription now and get this premium. Simply clip out this item and send it to us with \$1.00 with your name and address written plainly.

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## Correspondence

To test eggs to see whether good: Pour enough water into a basin to cover an egg and place the eggs in the water. If they lie as placed the eggs are good, but if they incline to turn they are not fresh and if they turn on end they are spoiled. Only eggs that lie flat should be used. This is an infallible rule that has been used on one farm for half a century.—Mrs. Denis E. Cooper, Illinois.

I send you \$1.00 to renew my subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for three years. I send you in the same letter a \$1.00 bank note, such as was so largely in use twenty-five or thirty years ago when you were in the banking business. I have long been a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower—it is nearly twenty-five years since I first subscribed for it. I value it more highly every time I read it.—J. N. Johnson, Kentucky.

Green's Fruit Grower: The following mixture will save young trees from rabbits and other animals:

Beef gall; soot; buttermilk; make a mixture of these three ingredients, thick enough for a paste; apply to trees with a brush.

One beef gall mixed with soot and buttermilk will go over one hundred trees, and the rabbits will not disturb your trees.—Elijah Stone, Ohio.

Quack Grass.—In the December number of Green's Fruit Grower, I notice the note on Quack Grass. I will give my experience which I think saves a great deal of hard work. In the spring disc harrow the land a few times, enough to backen the grass and about June 20th, sow buckwheat pretty thick. It will smother the grass out and the grain will make good feed for your hens. Try it once; you will do it again. I send \$1 for Green's Fruit Grower three years.—W. B. Flewelling, N. B.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: During the past few years, the peach crop in this section of the country has been very light, especially among the budded class.

Most seedling trees have had good crops on. The climate seems to be the cause of small crops.

The severe cold spells late in the spring affect the budded stock. The Ben Davis and Jonathan apples seem to be the main crop in the apple line. The former the most sure to hit every year, but the local market does not take to the Ben Davis as readily as to the Jonathan.

The prices this year ranged from fifty to seventy-five cents for hand-picked apples.—Harry B. Moore, Illinois.

### HOW FRUIT BUDS ARE FORMED.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Strawberries develop fruit buds in the fall for the next year's crop. Raspberries, blackberries, grapes and almost all of what are called small fruits, form buds in the spring. Apple trees, and almost all other trees form fruit buds in the fall, mostly during the months of July, August and September, owing to the season. In dry weather they will form buds earlier, and often change fruit buds when not fully developed into leaf buds. Again if trees get injured by rabbits, mice, borers, by too deep plowing too close to the trees thus cutting many roots, etc., their growth is checked and vitality injured, which causes the tree to form fruit buds. A tree very badly injured may leaf out in the spring, bloom very full, may half mature the fruit and die. Then most people are ready to say the tree bore itself to death, when the death blow that nearly killed it outright was a few months before. Apple trees six years old or over that do not bear nor develop fruit buds may have their growth checked.

Watch the progress of the tree. After the leaves are fully grown is the time to check the growth to cause formation of fruit buds. Different modes are practiced. Twisting a small wire tightly around the limbs, which must be removed in about six weeks, girdling by cutting or peeling a band of bark off one or two inches wide, pruning, stopping cultivation or sowing of clover. The same applies to peach, pear, cherry or plum trees.—Jacob Faith, Vernon Co., Mo.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: A letter of December 25th, addressed to Professor H. E. Van Deman, associate editor of Green's Fruit Grower, has been referred to this office by Professor Van Deman in person.

The nut weevil occurring in Pennsylvania, as also in the principal nut growing portions of the United States, consists, in reality, of two species, known respectively as *Belaninus proboscideus* and *B. rectus*. These two insects are figured and described in a pamphlet entitled "The Nut Weevils" a copy of which I send you under separate cover. Remedies are duly set forth in this publication, and you will note that bisulfid of carbon, cold storage, careful harvesting, and, above all, cooperation, are among them. Where it is possible to destroy useless wild chestnuts and chinquapin trees, this should be done. Of course this comes under the head of cooperation. Some observations which have been made since this publication was issued, lead to the conclusion that there is practically no probability of poisoning the adult insects by means of Paris green or other stomach poison, this conclusion being reached, because nut weevils kept in confinement during the year did not feed on leaves at all. It would be difficult to answer your question as to why there are more wormy nuts among Paragons than among natives. In observations conducted by Director Chittenden, author of the publication which I send you, native nuts, including chanquapins especially of the first maturing ones, appeared to be quite as badly, if not more, infested than Paragons.

Many complaints were made of red spider during the year, and of the particular species *Tetranychus bicolor* Bks., which particularly affects chestnuts. I do not think Bordeaux would have any effect on these creatures. The best remedy is sulphur. You might obtain good results by using sulphur in the manner described on the concluding pages of Farmers' Bulletin 172, copy of which I also send you.

The remainder of your letter, having reference to the use of fertilizers and other questions not pertaining to insect injury, will be referred to Mr. Van Deman, to whom I return your letter.—Chief of U. S. Bureau.



### Celery.

When I was a boy on the farm many years ago I had never heard of celery. The various uses of this healthful garden product seems to be an affair of recent days. Celery is now a prominent product, competing in the market with apples, peaches, grapes and other tempting delicacies. Thousands of acres in New York state, and as many in other states are profitably devoted to celery culture. Men with capital in large cities do an extensive business in buying celery at wholesale and in supplying hotels, boarding houses and groceries; also crating it securely and shipping it to various parts of the country. Rural people should learn how to grow celery, so that their table may be bountifully supplied with it in season.

Little land is necessary for both useful and pleasure gardening. Can one doubt that the amateur (a true instance) who grew two long rows of strawberries in his garden last year, and from which for days, he gathered two bushels of fruit per day, netting him \$3.20 per bushel, obtained pleasure without stint from the experience? His receipts from the two rows, exactly 1-16 acre, were upwards of \$60, or at the rate of a full \$1,000 per acre. What returns in pleasure and profit! There are 50,000 people in this country, each one of whom could repeat the experience cited, in all particulars, selling their choice fresh product to their twenty nearest neighbors, with scarcely a particle of trouble, and with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to all. Such efforts are to be encouraged. And then how it would add to the pocket money! This is an occupation for spare hours for any intelligent boy, girl, woman or man.

### BACK TO EDEN.

Green's book just printed, 50 pages, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," and the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover will be mailed free to you if you will send in your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for three years for \$1.00, that is about 33 cents per year, providing you send in your subscription at once. Simply cut out this clipping and mail it to us with \$1.00 with your name plainly written and we will do the rest. Do not delay a moment. Now is the appointed time.

### Sayings About Snakes Which Are Not True.

Among the myths, fallacies or folk lore of serpents current in some parts of this state are the following:

1. Snakes sting with their tongues.
2. Snakes charm birds and people.
3. The green serpents are venomous.
4. There is such a creature as a Hoop Snake, which rolls like a hoop.
5. There is a Horn Snake, with a venomous horn at the end of its tail.
6. Snakes are blind once per month, and regularly during "dog days."
7. Snakes molt or shed their skin each month.
8. Serpents can blow out or spit poison.
9. Snakes chase and attack people without provocation.
10. Serpents and other reptiles are slimy.
11. Certain kinds of snakes milk or suck cows.
12. When snakes are killed the tails do not die until the sun goes down or until it thunders.
13. Kill a snake and turn it over to bring rain.
14. Snakes spring or jump from the ground at their victims.
15. Snakes strike from a truly coiled position.
16. When a firearm is pointed at the snake the reptile draws its own bead and it is impossible to miss it or shoot it anywhere but in the head.
17. The yellow rattlers are females and the black, males.
18. A snake can be made to put out its legs by dropping it into fire.
19. Snakes lose their venom by being deprived of water for six days or more.
20. Snakes are supposed to have medicinal properties as follows:

- (a) Galls of snakes recommended for their bite.
- (b) Their oil for rheumatism, baldness and deafness.
- (c) Their skin worn for rheumatism and stiffness.
- (d) A snake heart, oil or blood for consumption or other ills.
- (e) Its flesh to be eaten for blood disorders or other troubles.
- (f) A second bite of the same snake in the same place to cure or counteract its first bite.
- (g) The rattles of snakes as charms.
- (h) Other parts of serpents for various cures, preventives or charms.

The myths concerning serpents are numerous, and new bits of local folk lore of reptiles come to us every week. For example, it is a popular belief that snakes sting with the tongue. This may be due to the Scriptural expression, "stingeth like an adder." The Scripture did not say the stinging is done by the tongue, or is not done by the tooth, and the reader at once infers that the tongue is the stinging organ, and thus falls into a serious error.

We have heard of the common belief that snakes, lizards, frogs, salamanders, etc., live in the human stomach. After many efforts this belief cannot be verified, and we consider it a decided error.—H. A. S., Div. of Zoology Penn. State Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin.

Devil Fishes.—How large the devil-fishes of the Pacific coast grow is difficult to determine, but there is the case of one in the museum at Yale college that was twenty-two feet across—a veritable sea-spider, with ten long arms radiating from a common center; an animal shaped like a spider, and with the power of changing its color like a chameleon, and hurling out a cloud of jet-black ink to surround and capture the follower. There ain't a deep-water Portuguese or Italian fisherman who sails out of San Francisco who hasn't one time or another had a set-to with one of these sea spiders, and some have had hard struggles with 'em. They tell a story of one up the north coast that drowned a woman; just wound itself around her in the water and pulled her down; but it's easy to see how such a critter would scare a woman to death.

### Canadian Subscribers Take Notice.

Postage to Canada after May 1, 1907, will be advanced on all American publications. The extra postage on Green's Fruit Grower to Canada after May 1st, will be 2 cents for each copy, or for eight months to January, 1908, the extra cost will be sixteen cents. Therefore, our Canadian subscribers must add sixteen cents to our subscription offers. This is by act of Canadian parliament.

Be joyful. Joy is a prayer, an offering of thanks to our Creator. To be sad without cause is to rebuke God who made us and surrounded us with gifts of comfort and beauty.

Happiness is everywhere and its spring is in our own heart.—Ruskin.

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### Apple Eating Club.

Mr. Thompson, of Boston, has organized an apple club, and he hopes to persuade every man, woman and child in America to join, says "Democrat and Chronicle." His reasons are alluring. He promises health and longevity to all who join the club and faithfully live up to its rules and regulations. "Apples," says Mr. Thompson, "cure melancholia, rebuild shattered nerves, bring back the elasticity of youth to the stiffened leg of middle age, convert the sardonic smile into the grin of gladness, cause the man who has scoffed to chuckle, paint the dark brown perspective of the pessimist with colors of the rainbow, teach the eye to see through the cloud and behold the silver lining, to look beyond the shadows and behold the sunshine, to look upward from the gutter and riot in the boundless blue, to skip the sordidness of 'dull towns of trade' and contemplate the stars." At least that is what the "Courier-Journal" says that Mr. Thompson says. But it makes no difference who is responsible for the words: the sentiment is sound. The apple will do all that, and some more. The luscious fruit has an inspiring effect on the usually sluggish liver, and as the worth while of living depends on the liver, it follows naturally that to feed upon the beneficent Baldwin, the nutritious Spy, the delicious greening, the pungent russet, or on any of the many varieties of fruit, is to live long and happily in the land. The liver is the most important cog wheel in the human machine, and the apple is its natural lubricant. Therefore, join the Apple Club of America and be happy.

### Fruit Trees by the Roadside.

Tell us if you know any good reason for planting maples, elms and the like along the roadsides in place of the practically useful cherries, chestnuts, walnuts and other fruit trees, especially out in the country where the depredations of fruit-hungry city boys are not much to be feared. Or if one must have forest trees, why not the linden, that will after a while enable our bees to gather the choicest honey in abundance?

When a Spaniard eats a peach or pear by the roadside, wherever he is, he digs a hole in the ground with his foot and covers the seed. Consequently, all over Spain by the roadside and elsewhere, fruit in great abundance tempts the taste and may be picked and eaten by anybody. This fruit is a great boon to tired and thirsty travelers.

### Miniature Marvels.

Almost any commonplace object, magnified under a good lens, will reveal astonishing and unsuspected form, structure and life. For instance:

Mould is a forest of beautiful trees, with branches, leaves and fruit.

Hairs are tubes filled with pith and ornamented on the outside with scales.

The surface of the human body is covered with scales like a fish. A single grain of sand would cover 150 of these scales, and yet a scale covers about 500 pores. Through these narrow openings the perspiration forces itself like water through a sieve.

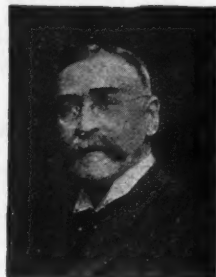
Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of creatures swimming with as much freedom as whales in the sea.—The Circle.

Animals and Fire.—Most animals are afraid of fire and will fly from it in terror. To others there is a fascination about a flame, and they will walk into it, even though tortured by the heat. A horse in a burning stable goes mad with fear, but a dog is as cool in a fire as at any time. He keeps his nose down to the floor, where the air is purest, and sets himself calmly to finding his way out. Cats in fires howl piteously. They hide their faces from the light and crouch in corners. When their rescuer lifts them they are as a rule quite docile and subdued, never biting or scratching. Birds seem to be hypnotized by fire and keep perfectly still; even the loquacious parrot in a fire has nothing to say. Cows, like dogs, do not show alarm. They are easy to lead forth, and often find their way out themselves.

Has anybody ever stopped to think how many male and female ancestors it took to bring us into the world? First, of course, it was necessary to have a father and mother, and our father and mother must have had a father and mother, and so on back through fifty-six generations to the time of Christ.

A careful calculation of all these ancestors shows that there must have been 139,235,017,489,534,976 births to bring one of us into the world. And this is only from the time of Christ and not from the beginning of the world.—Baltimore American.

Beware of the chronic hand-shaker; he is apt to develop into a leg-puller later.



CHAS. A. GREEN.

# GREEN'S

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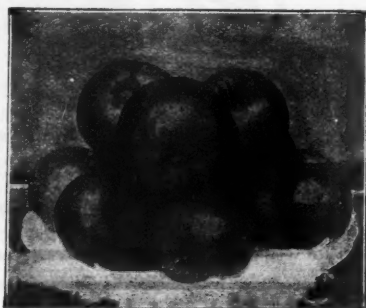
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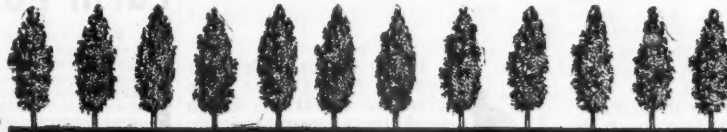
Are a specialty with us which are grown on land particularly adapted for peach growing. Our Leaders are Niagara and Elberta, the two most profitable peaches grown. Also Early and Late Crawford, Champion, Crosby and Chair's Choice. All northern grown trees free from yellows and other diseases. Write us for special low prices on peach trees.



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Lombardy Poplar Trees.—Known everywhere owing to its tall, pyramidal growth. A group of these trees on a lawn produce a spiriting effect.



GREEN'S CATALOGUE FOR 1907, ready for mailing January 1st, explains how you can secure bargains in plum, apple, peach and poplar trees, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, and asparagus plants. So, if you want this valuable catalogue Free, just say so on a postal card and it will come to you at once.

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## Names of the Birds.

The turkey derives its name from the erroneous belief when it was seen in England that it came from the land of the Sultan and not from America, where the wild turkey is indigenous, says New York "Tribune." The name cock is derived from the first syllable of the "cock-a-doodle-doo" with which chanticleer heralds the approaching dawn, while hen is derived from the Latin canere, to sing, in deference to the habit of the domestic fowl to indulge in this recreation. Chicken is a diminutive of cock and pullet, from the French word poule, meaning a hen. A Frenchman calling on an English friend, said: "I hope I don't cockroach on your time."

"Hencroach, you mean," said the Englishman.

"Yes, yes," replied the Frenchman, "I always did mix up those genders."

The duck is so named from the habit of this aquatic bird of ducking its head under water in search of food. The male duck's designation of drake is traced back to the early Anglo-Saxon form of duck and both have apparently the same derivation. But why the phrase to make "ducks and drakes" of anything should have been derived from one of the most quiet of domestic fowls is not known.

The word "goose," when applied to a person, has come to have a significance that seems inappropriate when one considers the knowing ways of geese. When a young woman was asked if it was hard work to drive geese, she answered, "They sometimes fly away." Almost equally at home on land, in water and in the air, the wild geese are among the most extensive travellers among birds and are much sought after by sportsmen. "Gander" and "gosling" are directly derived from "goose," the latter as "duckling" is from "duck" and lambkin from "lamb." The young of the swan is not however, a "swanling," but a cygnet. There is no diminutive for the young of the turkey any more than for the young of the sparrow. The chipmunk, or chipmunk sparrow, is the best known American species of this bird, but the English sparrow has, in the cities at least, driven out its American congener. The source of the name "sparrow" is unknown.

**Feeding Trees.**—Some recent experiments at the North Dakota station have had for their object merely the feeding of poorly-nourished young trees which, when supplied with a bottle filled at certain intervals, appeared to suck in sustenance at a rapid rate. So far, indeed, is this the case that it has been found possible to regulate to some extent the growth of young trees by such means, retarding their development or making it more rapid as might be desired. It is all a matter of food supply.

**Japanese Lacquer.**—This is a very curious substance. A simple tree sap, like maple sap, it is, yet when applied to wood or metal quite indestructible. A coat of lacquer is proof against alcohol, against boiling water, against almost all known agents. The lacquer tree of Japan is very large. It is always cut down at the age of forty years, as thereafter it begins to dry up. Each tree yields on its demolition about six barrels of lacquer sap. The Japanese are very careful not to let foreigners into the secrets of lacquering.

**Inventions of Women.**—The machine by which "comb foundation," as it is called, for beehives, is made, was patented by Frances A. Dunham, in 1881. It saves half the labor of honeycomb construction. A Brooklyn woman, Augusta M. Rodgers, has patented a cinder-consuming locomotive. The inventor of the pocket sewing machine—quite a unique and ingenious contrivance—was Sally A. Rosenthal, of Dubuque, Ia.

## Strawberries.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Strawberries start to ripen in many sections about the middle of May, and continue until the last of June. Last summer I picked strawberries, and found it quite a task. Strawberries well preserved are excellent. Last year they sold here at twelve cents per quart. My father set out a small bed last year, and we hope with good care to have some of the luscious berries next season. The first year one should keep the blossoms well picked, and the runners cut off. I have often seen berries on the market not quite ripe, this should not be unless they are to be shipped some distance, when they must of necessity be picked when green.

Strawberries when fertilized and given good care are not only a source of pleasure to the family, but yield considerable revenue.—Julie Irsik, Kansas.

"The evidence shows Mrs. Mulcahey, that you threw a stone at Policeman Casey." "It shows more than that, yer Honor. It shows that Oi hit him."—Minneapolis "Tribune."

## Porch Vines.

Many beautiful houses with spacious verandas or porches are uninviting and unpleasant because the dwellers in these places do not recognize the value of homelike and artistic effects produced by vines, says Farm and Fireside.

Vines must have plenty of good, rich soil to make the most vigorous growth, hence a liberal supply of well rotted cow manure or bone-meal will work wonders. Good drainage also is essential to any kind of flower-growing.

Perhaps many of the vines will be found suitable for some unsightly fences, walls, trees or outbuildings. If you live near timber land, many fine wild vines are often procurable, such as the Dutchman's pipe vine, trumpet-vine, moonseed, etc. The wild grape-vine is an exceedingly useful vine, and easily secured from the woods. Its luxuriant foliage and delightfully fragrant blossoms make it desirable.

I have seen a large, old wood-shed in Southern Illinois which was almost hidden by the dense growth of foliage and scarlet orange flowers of the trumpet-vine. We have planted it along a stone wall twelve feet high in the gardens in St. Louis, and it is the admiration of all who see it. This vine grows wild in Illinois and Missouri, and other wooded sections of the United States.

If you get vines from the woods for your homes, be sure to get them in a dormant or resting condition, and to prune them back severely. In the fall or early spring is the time to do this.

## The Good Old Days and Now.

You often heard tell of the good old times of 30 and 40 years ago, says Sherburne News. A pass book of one of the employees of the Ross Cotton Mill of 1870 gives the prices of the necessities of life in those days. Pork sold for 20c. per pound, now it is 11c. Flour was \$11.75 per barrel, now it is \$5.20 per barrel. Kerosene oil was then 13 cents per quart, now it is 12 cents per gallon. Sugar was 15c. per pound, black sugar at that, now the best granulated 4 3-4c. Tea was \$1.50 per pound, now 6c. Sheet-iron was 15 1-4c. per yard, now 6c. Calico was 14c. per yard, now 5 1-2c. Knitting cotton was 12 1-2c. per ball, now 5c. Sal-aratus was 15c. per pound, now 7c. Molasses was \$1.00 per gallon, now 50c. Coal was \$8 per ton, now \$5.75. Raisins were 25c. per pound, now 9c. The above are only a few of the many articles and prices given. Good weavers those days received \$4.80 for 72 hours' work. Now good weavers will make from \$7 to \$12 for 60 hours' work. Boys 12 and 14 years of age, helpers and bobbin tenders, received \$2.50 per week, of 72 hours, now boys 16 years of age, get \$5 and \$6 per week for 60 hours' work. The laboring man receives to-day from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, and they are hard to get at those prices."

**Indian Pudding.**—An old-fashioned Indian pudding that requires no eggs is made as follows: Scald one pint of milk; add two heaping tablespoonfuls of Indian meal to half a cupful of milk, and when all the lumps are stirred out, thin with a cupful and a half of cold milk; add a teaspoonful of butter and a small cupful of molasses, and pour in the pint of scalded milk; add a half teaspoonful of salt and stir well. Bake the pudding an hour; then pour in another pint of cold milk, and let it bake slowly for three or four hours longer, or until it is as dark as a black ginger cake. Serve it hot with cream.

**Delicate Muffins.**—Excellent muffins are made of Graham flour, and are fried instead of baked. Mix one cupful and a half of Graham flour, one and a half cupfuls of wheat flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, and three even teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and a spoonful of sugar. Sift the ingredients together and return the siftings to the sifted part and mix them. Beat two eggs well, add a cupful of milk and stir the batter until it breaks into bubbles. Dip a tablespoon into a cupful of milk, then take up a spoonful of the batter and slip it into a kettle of fat hot enough to fry doughnuts. Let each of the muffins fry for ten minutes. Serve them after draining from the fat.

Yes, it is true. We offer Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1.00 and if you send in your subscription without delay we will send you as a gift Green's book, 50 pages, just printed, entitled "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," with several pages devoted to how to propagate all kinds of fruit, plants, vines and trees, also pages devoted to instructions for beginners in fruit growing. Simply return this clipping with \$1.00 with your name and address plainly written.



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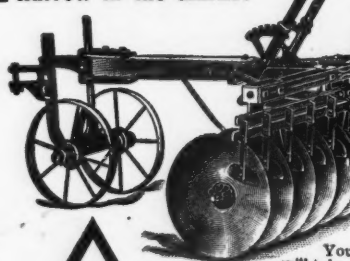
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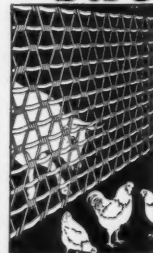
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## Men Must Eat and Women Cook

When men suppose that dinner goes on whether they are at home or not, they labor under a curious misconception. Arthur Pendenys writing about this melancholy fact declares: "Some one once said that an ordinary woman's favorite dinner is an egg in a drawing-room. All women have a passion for something on a tray. To the masculine mind things on a tray are unsatisfying; but to the feminine body they embody the very manna from heaven." It is easy to understand that Arthur Pendenys or any other "masculine mind" might have trouble in comprehending the why and wherefore of this debilitated taste; but no woman would be at a loss to explain it. It comes from the fatigue which woman suffers as the result of her colossal task of feeding man. To nourish the human race is the appointed work of woman. At the very inception of life this is her labor, and never can existence be so fine, so free, so heroic or so beautiful, that she must not pause three times a day—or more—to bend her mind to the menu that shall please her lord. She has been accused of writing no epics; it is said that she is incapable of composing an oratorio, of designing a cathedral, or conceiving an heroic statue or painting a picture of the first quality. The retort is that she might have done something of the kind if the men had not been hungry so frequently and so insistently. To be the nourisher of the human race is an undertaking so prodigious that it is a marvel that the mere exasperation of being chained to the larder, has not made fiends or lunatics out of women—and from squaw to countess, their sufferings in this regard have points of similarity. Is it any wonder then, that with the every-hungry man out of the way, the woman seeks 'escape from the tyranny of food, and "eats strawberries by moonlight on a flowery bank!"—Reader.

## Healing Properties of Water.

There is no remedy of such general application and none so easily obtained as water, and yet nine persons out of ten will pass it by in an emergency to seek for something of less efficacy. There are but few cases of illness where water should not occupy the highest place as a remedial agent.

A strip of flannel or a napkin folded lengthwise and wrung out of hot water and applied around the neck of a child who has croup, will usually bring relief, in a few minutes. A towel, folded several times, then quickly wrung out of hot water and immediately applied over the seat of the pain in toothache or neuralgia, will afford prompt relief. This treatment in colic works like magic. Cases on record having resisted other treatment for hours, have yielded to this treatment in ten minutes. Pieces of cotton batting dipped in hot water, then applied to all sores and new cuts, bruises and sprains is the treatment now generally adopted in hospitals. Hot water taken freely a half hour before bedtime is an excellent cathartic in the case of constipation, while it has the most soothing effect on the stomach and bowels. This treatment continued for a few months, together with proper attention to diet, will alleviate mild cases of dyspepsia.—"National Magazine."

Don't be surprised if a man meets you on the street and asks you to have an apple with him, says Boston Herald. Charles Edmund Tomlinson, of Chicago, has left New York headed for Boston. He is preaching the doctrine that apples are God's own medicine and trying to persuade everybody to eat an apple every day. If this be crankiness there is method in it. The apple is at once drink, food and medicine. If you have trouble in digesting this fruit, it is probably due to imperfect mastication. Try grating the apple with a vegetable grater. The product is a "raw apple sauce," deliciously fresh, bright and easily digested.

Photographs Wanted.—We have photos which, unfortunately, cannot be used, since they are of such a character that good half-tones cannot be made from them, or are subjects that are not of sufficiently general interest. We are always glad to receive good, clear-cut photographs of subjects that will attract the attention of our readers and be of interest to them.

"You look weary," commented the Arctic explorer. "No wonder," replied the heavy-eyed Eskimo; "the baby has been crying all night." "Indeed?" "Yes; and that's exactly five months and six days so far."—Philadelphia "Press."

Vinegar rubbed into badly chapped hands and allowed to dry will alleviate the stinging pain almost instantly.

## A Complete Education.

A girl's education is most incomplete unless she has learned  
To sew.  
To cook.  
To mend.  
To be gentle.  
To value time.  
To dress neatly.  
To keep a secret.  
To avoid idleness.  
To be self-reliant.  
To darn stockings.  
To respect old age.  
To make good bread.  
To keep a house tidy.  
To be above gossiping.  
To make home happy.  
To control her temper.  
To take care of the sick.  
To take care of the baby.  
To sweep down cobwebs.  
To marry a man for his worth.  
To read the very best of books.  
To take plenty of active exercise.  
To be a helpmate to her husband.  
To keep clear of trashy literature.  
To be light-hearted and feet-footed.  
To be a womanly woman under all circumstances.—Philadelphia "Inquirer."

A few years ago we lectured in Johnson county, Illinois, where we were asked to discuss the restoration of worn out soil, says "Practical Farmer." The hill lands there had been badly washed by the thoughtless practice of plowing straight up and down the hills. We are glad, therefore, to learn that the University of Illinois has bought a hill farm in that section for experimentation in the preventing of washing. It is stated that the methods will include cover crops, contour plowing and terracing. Our long experience in the washed up-lands of the South has convinced us that deep contour plowing and subsoiling, with winter cover crops and a rotation that brings in the legumes frequently to restore humus to the soil, will do the work better without terraces than shallower plowing will with all the terraces that can be made. Made as these are commonly made in the South, they are simply means for gathering a head of water to break over and make worse gullies. Deep plowing, flat culture to prevent gathering water, and cover crops in winter and humus-making crops in summer, will do the work more cheaply and better than terracing.

A German beekeeper undertook to carry some of his choicest bees to a bee show. He took a train in Hanover with his bees in a basket at his feet. The bees escaped from the basket and crawled up his trousers legs. His actions soon aroused suspicions in the hearts of two women who occupied the same compartment with him. They pulled the bell cord and stopped the train. When the bee fancier explained the situation he was placed in an empty compartment to have it out with the bees all by himself. Here he removed his trousers and began shaking them out of the window to free them of the swarm. Unfortunately they caught a telegraph pole and were swept away, bees, money and all. At the next station the irate station master brought forth the reluctant bee fancier in a rug and he pawned his watch to acquire decent raiment to walk back along the line in search of his bees and his trousers.

## When Two Are Joined.

Good Minister (a married man)—Do you wish to marry this woman?  
Man—I do.  
Minister—Do you wish to marry this man?  
Woman—I do.  
Minister—Do you like the city as a place of residence?  
Man—No, I prefer the suburbs.  
Minister—Do you like the suburbs?  
Woman—No, indeed; I prefer the city.  
Minister—Are you a vegetarian in diet?  
Man—No, I hate vegetables. I live on beef.  
Woman—I can't bear meat. I am a vegetarian.  
Minister—Do you like a sleep-room well ventilated?  
Man—Yes, I want the window down summer and winter.  
Minister—Do you like so much fresh air?  
Woman—No; it would kill me. I want all windows closed.  
Minister—Do you like a light in the room?  
Man—No; can't sleep with a light; want the room dark.  
Minister—Are you afraid in the dark?  
Woman—Indeed, I am. I have always had a bright light in my room.  
Minister—I hereby pronounce you man and wife, and may every blessing and happiness in life be yours!—"Tit-Bits."

A recent examination brought out some queer information regarding live stock: "The pig is a very useful animal to a woman." "A young cow is sometimes called an ox." One of the stomachs of the cow is shaped like the leaves of the Bible. "The cow's father is called a bull." "Everything that lives on a farm are called cattle." "When a cow is alive it is used for to get milk, but when it is dead it is used for to get mutton." "Some cows have horns, and are called bulls; the male bulls are called heifers." "The flesh of the lamb is called veal."—"Chicago News."

When a blacksmith was asked how much he would charge for shoeing a horse he demanded only a cent for the first nail, two cents for the second nail, four cents for the third nail, and so on through the thirty-two nails in the horses' four shoes. The owner of the horse at once accepted the terms of the contract, but found it impossible to pay the bill, for the amount reached the sum of 2,984,257,298 cents by the time the job was completed.

The noblest exercise of man is prayer.—John Ruskin.

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APPLES GROWN ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Courtesy of "National Fruit Grower."

**Apples on Sandy Soil.**

Some of the best apples and best crops of apples are produced on sandy soils, although the Baldwins succeed better on heavier land, says Canadian "Horticulturist." Occasionally a tree will bloom and not set fruit from some apparently physiological cause, even when the tree is making good growth.

"There are three causes of unfruitfulness in trees that bloom profusely but do not set fruit. First—Lack of proper pollination. Some varieties of apples are self-sterile or nearly self-sterile, and need the pollen of some other variety blooming at the same time to pollinize it and cause fruit to set. In the present case we should have concluded that the unfruitfulness was due to lack of proper pollination if there had been only one variety, and that the Spy, as this variety is practically self-sterile, and being a late bloomer requires a late blooming variety blooming near it, for the best results. An isolated orchard of Spy trees we know of bore little or no fruit on this very account. Even in the present case we should not expect much fruit from the Spy unless there are some later blooming kinds than Baldwins or Greenings near it.

"Second—Injury from frost or other weather conditions. It is not, however,

likely that these have affected the flowers at Grimsby.

"Third—Injury from the insects known as the Eye-Spotted Bud-Moth, and the Cigar and Pistol-Case Bearers. The injury from these insects is often very great, and it is done at a time when one is not usually looking for it, namely, just when the buds are opening. This is the most probable cause of unfruitfulness. A tree may bloom profusely and yet a large proportion of the flowers may have been rendered useless for setting fruit by the Bud moth which cuts through the buds and destroys the essential part of the flower.

"In the various experiments which have been tried to produce fruitfulness, no mention is made of spraying, and we should strongly advise as a last resource, if this has not already been done, the thorough spraying of the trees with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, as there is probably injury from the Black-Spot fungus as well. The two most important sprayings are just when the leaf buds are opening and shortly before the blossoms open. A third spraying should be given soon after the flowers fall."

Quinces do best in deep, cool soil, though in dryish places they will do fairly well if mulched. To have the roots cool is a great step towards suc-

cess. If by themselves in rows they can be planted about twelve feet apart. There need be no fear of overfeeding the quince. They like lots of rich food. Kitchen washings and materials like this they delight to get, and when well fed in this way and rich food is spread about the surface of the ground the borer is not at all troublesome to them. When the quince is suited in this way and grows as it should go, it begins to bear in three years, and afterwards it never falls of a crop, and seventy-five to one hundred quinces can be had from fullgrown trees.

**York Imperial Apple.**

S. B. Heigs, of Pennsylvania, says, in "Rural New Yorker," that the York Imperial apple originated near York, Pa., and was introduced by Jonathan Jessup, early in the nineteenth century. The tree was a chance seedling from the farm of Mr. Johnson. The fruit was not gathered, Mr. Johnson, being an invalid spent some time in sitting at a window watching the country people as they passed along the road. He noticed that the schoolboys at York went to this apple tree in the spring, saw them kick away the leaves, and fill their pockets with apples. This led him to send a farm hand to get some of this fruit, and

to his surprise he found them of a bright red color, and of good quality, when other late-keeping varieties in the orchard were wilted and dried out. Mr. Jessup was a nurseryman, and he was called in to help propagate the apple. He called it Johnson's Fine Winter and Mr. Jessup propagated many trees for which he could find no sale. When they became too large for nursery stock, he pulled them up and threw them into a ravine near the turnpike road. Farmers who attended the York market saw these trees along their way home, filled their wagons with them, and planted them on their own farms. When Mr. Jessup was told of this, he said, "Well, if they will not buy trees to plant, I am glad that they will take them for nothing." And thus it was that the York Imperial was started. J. J. Downing, after sampling the apple, said: "It is the imperial of late keepers, and as it originated near York, I would suggest York Imperial as an appropriate name." Mr. Heiges says that in 1863, after a long search, he located the stump of the original tree in the corner of a wormy fence, all the trees of an adjacent field having been cut down and the stumps removed.

**Multi-Millionaires Who Have Had Poor Fathers.**

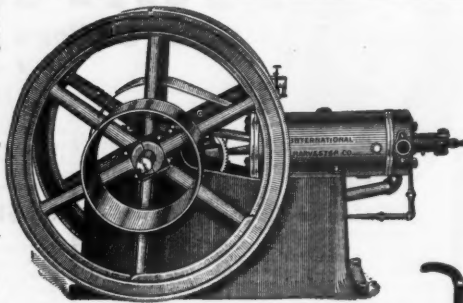
The father of Andrew Carnegie, though he toiled early and late as a damask weaver of Dunfermline, was barely able to supply the humblest of necessities for his small family; and when steam looms came to supplant hand weaving he was compelled to sell his looms and his few sticks of furniture and take his boys to America, where he found employment as a weaver in one of the cotton factories of Allegheny City, and where one of his sons, little though he dreamed it, was to amass one of the most colossal fortunes the world has ever known.

The father of John D. Rockefeller, whose wealth to-day is said to be at least double that of even Mr. Carnegie, cultivated a few barren acres in Tloga county, New York, and added a little to the family exchequer (scanty enough at the best) by sending out his boys to hoe and plow and husk corn for neighboring farmers.

W. A. Clark, the "copper king," of Montana, whose fortune is variously estimated at from \$40,000,000 to fabulous figures (some even credit him with an income of \$20,000 a day), is the son of a small Pennsylvania farmer, who probably never cleared \$500 in any single year of his life, and for whom the future millionaire did the hardest of farm labor until years after he had reached manhood.

If life is a burden to you it's a safe bet that you are a burden to your neighbors.

## How do you Shred Fodder—Grind Feed—Pump Water—Saw Wood—Shell Corn?



Do you do it in the old slow hand-power way, or do you do it up in a hurry with a gasoline engine?

The easy way, the cheap way, the quick way, and the labor-saving way, to do these jobs and many others on the farm is with gasoline engine power.

It will cost you but 5c an hour to run an I. H. C. gasoline engine generating three horse power. The engine is always ready when you want it—right when you want it—you don't even need to light a fire to start it. Just close the switch, open the fuel valve and give the fly-wheel a turn by hand—that's all.

It's so easy to start and to run; it is so simple an operation that before you've had one a month you will be using it for all sorts of things.

A gasoline engine is almost indispensable on the modern, up-to-date farm, but be careful when you buy. Some gasoline engines are better than others, and it will pay you to do a little investigation.

\*\*\*

Learn all about I. H. C. Engines.

—About their simple construction.  
—About their strength and durability.

—How little fuel they use and

how they waste none.

—How easy it is to operate them.  
—How much power they furnish.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in two styles and several sizes:—Vertical, 2 and 3 horse power. Horizontal (portable and stationary), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 horse power. Ordinary stove gasoline is used for fuel and there is no danger whatever.

\*\*\*

Go to our local agent for a talk about power for the farm, or if this is not convenient, write for catalog.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.  
(INCORPORATED.)



# BUY NEVADA STAR

It is our business to know a good investment. Those who have followed our advice have made money. Last May we advised our clients to buy Mohawk Mining stock when it was selling at 50c per share. In October Mohawk sold at \$4.50 per share. In our November market letter we stated "Don't be surprised if Mohawk sells at \$20.00 soon." In less than two weeks thereafter it advanced to \$19.50. Those who took our advice and bought Mohawk last May at 50c and held it, made Nineteen thousand dollars or almost 4,000% profit in less than six months on each 1,000 shares purchased. Mohawk at one time, sold as low as 10c per share. We also recommended the purchase of Silver Pick at 27c per share. It has since sold at \$2.15. We urged the purchase of "Mines Company of America" stock at from \$1.30 to \$1.75 for those who wanted immediate dividends. In less than ten days it advanced from \$1.75 to \$3.25 per share and should sell higher. Another stock we recommended advanced 100 per cent. in less than 30 days. **We now recommend Nevada Star at 12c.** Buy it, and buy all you can afford. We have carefully investigated this, and we want to tell you frankly that in our judgment, and in that of other mining experts, this is the most remarkable opportunity in years to invest a small sum or a large one, with every indication of big profits and dividends within a reasonable time.

## NEVADA IS KING

Never in the history of the United States has there been so much money made in so short a time as in Nevada, which it is estimated, has produced over \$982,000,000.00. Think of it! Almost a billion dollars, and every day and month adds fabulous sums to this great total. And yet it is an admitted fact that the mining industry in this region is still in its infancy. Vast stores of wealth remain untouched, and the opportunities for profitable investment are greater than ever before.

No matter how large or how small your income is, even if your savings are only a few dollars a month, if you want to be independent, if you want to guard against a rainy day or make big dividends and big profits that should make you wealthy, you should invest your money in this great El Dorado, and do it now.

We do not believe that you will ever have a better opportunity to make a large fortune from a small beginning than right now in this stock.

## Buy Nevada Star Mining Co. Stock at 12c Per Share

Par Value \$1—Fully Paid and Non-Assessable

This company owns outright, free and clear from all debt, not one, but a group of five rich mining properties. The property is in the same mineral section as the famous Tuscarora camp with its record of \$40,000,000.00. It is only a short distance from Railroad District with a record of \$10,000,000.00. Mineral Hill is 50 miles south and has produced \$6,000,000.00 in the last few years. The Nevada Star property is said to be a fac-simile of the Eureka district, 90 miles to the south, with a record of \$95,000,000.00. A large amount of work has been done sinking prospect shafts, cross-cuts, etc., and there is every reason to believe that shipment of ore should begin within a short time.

You should therefore act at once, as the stock will then advance not less than 20 per cent. over the present price. The advance may come sooner and probably without notice.

## MINING IS A PAYING BUSINESS

Consider the enormous profits made on an investment of \$100.00 in mining enterprises in a few years, and compare it with the average 4 to 6 per cent. investment. The following statements have appeared as items of news in a number of reliable journals:

- "\$100.00 invested in Red Top in May, 1904, is now worth \$7,500.00."
- "\$100.00 invested in Tonopah Mining when it was first offered is now worth \$5,625.00."
- "1,000 shares of Mohawk in November, 1905, cost \$140.00. Worth in November, 1906, \$19,500.00."
- "\$100.00 invested in Goldfield Mining in 1903 is now worth \$62,000.00."
- "\$100.00 invested in the Florence, November, 1903, is now worth \$30,000.00."
- "\$190.00 bought 1,000 shares of Kendall in 1905, which is now worth \$620.00."
- "Tonopah Extension sold at 10 cents per share in November, 1902. \$100.00 invested then grew to \$11,000 in February, 1906. The increase in the price represented a profit of over 10,000 per cent., or more than 2,500 per cent. per year."

Remember all of these are Nevada stocks, and they are only a few of the many mines in Nevada. **The Nevada Star looks good enough to us to equal the best of them.** Development work already done leads us to believe it will become one of Nevada's greatest mines; in fact, we believe it will prove a wonder, a bonanza.

## ESTIMATED PROFITS

Ore taken at random from this property show assay values ranging from \$20.00 to \$90.00 per ton in gold, lead and silver. Figuring on an average value of \$20.00 per ton, it would mean a net income of \$735.00 per day on an output of 100 tons of ore per day.

Should the output of the Company be increased to 200 tons per day it would net the Company \$36,750.00 per month, or \$441,000.00 per year, sufficient to pay dividends of over five per cent. per month. Remember, this is figured only on a basis of \$20.00 ore. Should it prove \$35.00 to \$40.00 ore, as we have every reason to believe, this should prove one of the greatest money makers in the history of the States. Stock is being sold to raise money to develop these properties into what we believe will prove one of the

## World's Greatest Mines

and every dollar the company receives will be used in developing the properties so as to put them on a dividend paying basis as quickly as possible.

Stock in a good mine under good management nearly always sells away above par and quite often at many times its par value. This is history and can be proven by statistics in the case of scores of great mines. Look at Tonopah Extension that sold eleven times above par and over 10,000 per cent. above its original selling price of 10 cents. Elkton at 10 cents per share sold later at \$2.00 per share.

The following table shows profits to be realized on stock purchased at 10 cents per share, which afterwards advanced to par:

- \$10 invested in 100 shares would be worth \$100.
- \$50 invested in 500 shares would be worth \$500.
- \$100 invested in 1,000 shares would be worth \$1,000.
- \$500 invested in 5,000 shares would be worth \$5,000.
- \$1,000 invested in 10,000 shares would be worth \$10,000.

One-half as good would be good enough—but suppose it doubles, triples or quadruples, what then?

**Remember—The Nevada Star has no debts, no bonds, no preferred stock, and no personal liability.** Every stockholder is on an equal footing. There is no water or flim-flam here.

## OUR GUARANTEE

Do not hesitate to order all the stock you can afford. The present allotment is going rapidly and will soon be exhausted. The right is reserved to reduce or refuse any subscription as soon as this first allotment of treasury stock is sold, so **act quickly if at all.** Better send your order to-day. If you find after 30 days' investigation that we have misrepresented the enterprise or its possibilities we will cheerfully refund your money.

## NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT

This stock must advance very soon. The present price is too low by more than one-half. Offered on the usual basis, the price should now be 25 cents per share instead of 12 cents. If you secure stock at the present price you must **act at once.** Buy now and buy all you can if you want to make good, big money. Installment payments if desired. Send your order to-day at 12c per share. If you hesitate or delay this stock will cost you 15c per share.

## UNION SECURITY CO., 471 Gaff Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

### Prices of Stock for a Short Time Only

#### CASH

100 shares, \$12.00	1,000 shares, \$120.00
250 shares, 30.00	2,000 shares, 240.00
500 shares, 60.00	5,000 shares, 600.00

#### EASY PAYMENT OFFER.

200 shares \$2.40 cash 10 monthly payments of \$2.40 each
250 shares 3.00 cash 10 monthly payments of 3.00 each
500 shares 6.00 cash 10 monthly payments of 6.00 each
1,000 shares 12.00 cash 10 monthly payments of 12.00 each
2,000 shares 24.00 cash 10 monthly payments of 24.00 each
5,000 shares 60.00 cash 10 monthly payments of 60.00 each
Par value of shares, \$1.00 fully paid and non-assessable.

No orders accepted for less than 100 shares.

### CUT OUT OR COPY THIS AND MAIL TO-DAY

#### UNION SECURITY COMPANY

471 Gaff Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Date .....

I hereby subscribe for ..... Shares of the full paid and non-assessable stock of the Nevada Star Mining Company at 12 cents per share cash, or 13 1/5 cents on the installment plan.

Enclosed find ..... Dollars in full payment for said stock. (Or)

Enclosed find ..... Dollars as first payment for said stock. I hereby

agree to pay the balance at the rate of ..... Dollars every 30 days until paid. Send money by draft on New York or Chicago, or Money Order payable to Union Security Co.

Take our advice and buy at least 1,000 shares; if you cannot pay for it in full now take it on the installment plan.

Name .....  
Town .....  
Street or  
R. F. D. .... State .....

**"Nevada Star" will advance at least 20 per cent. and perhaps 50 per cent. the moment the balance of the first allotment is sold. Act promptly if you want to make this profit.**



## Woman.

Man may fondly imagine himself to be the dynamo of the arc light, but woman is the golden sunset over the eternal hills.

All fundamental facts are feminine. Man can imagine no softer, lovelier fabric than the velvet of a woman's cheek.

He can imagine no warmer, rarer color than the ruby of her lips.

He can imagine no jewel one-half as radiant as the luster of her eye.

He can imagine nothing so gentle and tender as the pressure of her hand.

He can imagine nothing so mystical, so alluring, as the dimple in her chin.

The sky has not the blue of her eye.

The sea has not the depth of her glance.

And the mountains do not compel such awe as when she looks over the distance with that inscrutable glance of attunement with the infinite.

She is the sumtotal.

She is the last word.

She is the final analysis.

She is the absolute.

She is the supreme.—Washington "Star."

## Curious Fear of Fresh Air.

People who were born and bred in the country, and who still live there, are as a rule curiously afraid of fresh air. From their living rooms, especially the "parlor," they rigidly exclude every approach of outdoor air except at housecleaning time, and they are more cautious still as to sleeping rooms. The farmers, in spite of their outdoor employment, suffer not a little from consumption. It seems a pity when these country dwellers might have their lungs filled with pure, fresh air day and night, sleeping or walking, that the poisoned air they breathe at night should be allowed to offset the good effects obtained through the day's work in the field. If the enlightened visitors, paying guests, and summer boarders who have learned that one's manner of life rather than one's place of living may be depended upon to prevent consumption would not circulate their knowledge in a practical way in country places, their vacations would accomplish something besides a refreshing of their own health.—Boston "Transcript."

## For a Guest Book.

A book of guests! May it include The wise, the witty and the shrewd, And such as own the double art That makes them friends of head and heart.

I say those who stand recorded here Grow dearer with each added year; Acquaintance into friendship grow, And friendship ever brighter glow. Old friends are best, we lightly say, But, as they fall upon the way— Keep full the ranks with newer friends, Till time the adjective amends. And if old friends still seem the best, The adage should be thus expressed: Friends are not best because they're old. But old, because the years that rolled— The years that try and mar and mend— Have proved them worth the little friend.—S. Weir Mitchell, in the "Century."

The late Russell Sage hated law suits and always tried to avoid them. One day he went to his lawyer and laid the details of a case before him. When Mr. Sage was through the lawyer said he would be delighted to take the case. Mr. Sage had a sure case, one, the lawyer said, he couldn't possibly lose.

"I can't lose?" asked Mr. Sage.

"You can't lose," positively replied the lawyer.

"I guess I won't bring suit, then," said Mr. Sage.

"But why not?" asked the lawyer, in amazement.

"Because," replied Mr. Sage, as he took up his hat. "It wasn't my side of the case, but my opponent's side, that I laid before you."—Philadelphia "Ledger."

History of the Stump.—The story is told of an ardent politician who in making speeches for Colonel Harris out in the short-grass region, struck a flowery period the other night, and said:

"In the words of Daniel Webster, who wrote the dictionary, 'Give me liberty or give me death!'"

One of his colleagues pulled at his coat and whispered:

"Daniel Webster did not write the dictionary; it was Noah."

"Noah nothing," replied the speaker; "Noah built the ark."—Emporia Gazette.

"All the little boys and girls who want to go to heaven," said the Sunday-school superintendent, "will please rise." All rose but Tommy Twaddles. "And doesn't this little boy want to go to heaven?" "N-not yit!"—Cleveland "Leader."

## The Man With the Shovel.

"We sold in 1905," says a Boston manufacturer, "350,000 dozen shovels and delivered them to railroads, mining companies and other large users. One might think so many shovels would be enough for a time but this year our sales will amount to 400,000 dozens, or a little less than 5,000,000 shovels."

Every phase of activity entering into the unbounded prosperity of the country has been commented upon until it would seem that there is no feature entirely new, yet the production of shovels, certainly a fine index, has not been much thought about. Five million shovels must mean great labor in improvement and preparation for new wealth out of the earth. Monetary records, new showings in imports and exports, manufacturing totals not before reached, and new high bank clearings have all been considered as representative of the prosperity now enjoyed, yet nothing could be so truly significant as the illustration here afforded. This is the year of the man with the shovel. Nothing more basic could be found, and an apt and expressive name for the period would be the year of the 5,000,000 shovels.—Minneapolis "Journal."

An Unfriendly Bear.—David Kyler, a farmer, went fox hunting with a shotgun recently. In the course of his search he encountered a bear, which, without waiting for the call of time, boxed Mr. Kyler on the ear, bit his arm, kicked him when he had him down, and otherwise gave evidence of an unfriendly disposition.

Mr. Kyler at the first opportunity fired two loads of shot into the bear's face and then, seizing a gnarled club, smote his adversary with such violence that the bear curled up and died.

At that juncture Game Warden Finnegan appeared. "Don't you know that this is the closed season for bears?" he asked the victor.

"Yes; and it's the closed season for men, too, by heck," averred Mr. Kyler, panting from his recent exertion. "That bear ought to be locked up."—Holidaysburg (Pa.) Dispatch to New York Times.

Queer Eating.—"I was dining once with a Japanese family in Tokio," says the colonel, "when a queer-covered dish was brought to the table. The servant removed the cover, disclosing a live fish wriggling and flopping inside the dish. They then proceeded to kill it before my eyes and offer me a portion to eat. I did so, too. It was of a peculiar taste, but not unpleasant."

"Next to Japan, China offers the greatest array of marvelous dishes. Eggs forty to fifty years old, which have been buried for those periods in a clay, are held to be the greatest delicacies in the empire. The longer the egg is interred the finer it is supposed to be. The Chinese egg that is sent to the table is almost black, and its flavor reminds one of an overripe egg that has been hard boiled and then served."

Goose oil, persistently applied for a few weeks will loosen stiff joints.

Castor oil applied to warts regularly at night for a while will dry them up.

Salt water baths are very beneficial to tired feet. Use a tablespoonful of coarse salt to a quart of water and wipe the feet dry with a coarse towel after removing from the water.

Don't strain your nerves. It is the strained nerves that are the most sensitive to pain, just as it is the strained listening that is the most sensitive to sound.

When waiting upon the sick one must remember that they are not responsible for all they do and say; they must be humored and treated more or less like children.

"Eunice," she said, in a high state of indignation, "who is the idiot that you're corresponding with I'd like to know. Of all the lovesick trash I ever heard this is absolutely the worst. I shall consider it my duty to report the matter to your father, if this thing goes any further. Who wrote these letters?"

"I am not going to lie to you about them, mamma," said Miss Eunice, serenely. "If you will put on your glasses and look at them again you will find that they're a lot of old letters papa wrote to you when you were a girl."—Exchange.

Chronic borrowers are more or less touchy.

Diamond earrings might be properly classed as side-lights.

Some people take things as they come and others grab them as they go.

Some men seem to think they can purchase a mansion in the skies on the installment plan, so they drop a penny into the contribution plate every Sunday.—Chicago News.



**SIMPSON  
EDDYSTONE  
PRINTS**

**Simpson-Eddystone  
Black & Whites**

Dress-making requires a great deal of time and work; and flimsy material will not do.

Simpson-Eddystone Prints are substantial in quality with patterns of exceeding beauty that do not fade.

Some designs have a new silk finish.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Black-and-Whites.

Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co. (Sole Makers) Philadelphia.



## CAN DAN PATCH PACE A MILE IN 1:54?



His Trainer Says Dan Will Astonish The World in 1907. Watch Leading Fairs.

This Beautiful Picture  
In 6 Brilliant Colors  
Mailed To You Free.

Dan Patch 1:55, The Pacing King.  
Crescens 2:02 1/4, The Trotting King.

We have Large, Colored Lithographs of our World Famous Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Crescens 2:02 1/4, in an exciting Speed Contest. It is 16 by 21 inches and shows both horses as life-like as if you saw them racing. Mailed Free Postage Prepaid.

Write For This Picture.

1st, Name the paper in which you saw this offer. 2nd, State how much live stock you own.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

# SPRAY NOW WITH PETROLEUM FOR SAN JOSE SCALE

Not "Crude Oil," but distillate Petroleum applied NOW while the trees are dormant, WILL DESTROY SAN JOSE SCALE. One part oil to twenty parts water is the correct solution. If you cannot mix oil and water, let us tell you about it.

DO IT NOW DO NOT WAIT

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.  
SPRAY DEPARTMENT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## MATTHEWS' "NEW UNIVERSAL" GARDEN TOOLS

**6 TOOLS IN ONE**

Seeder, marker, hoe, rake, plover, cultivator. Single or double wheel. Adjustments easily made. For planting and all kinds of cultivation.

Send for FREE BOOKLET of valuable information for planting and cultivating the garden and full description of these implements.

AMES PLOW COMPANY, 23 MARKET STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**8 Styles Seeders**

Open furrow, drops in plain sight.

**Double or Single Wheel Hoes**

Cultivator, Plover, Rake, Chances quickly made. Cultivate between or outside the rows. Any depth, any width.

**Hand Wheel Plows**

Four wheel plows, 6 and 8 inch.

**Note High Arch and Plant Guards.**

Bent Oak Handles on all Tools.

**All Kinds of Trees**

Pumps, Spray Mixture etc. Catalog with valuable Spraying Chart free. High grade Stock, low prices. Arthur J. Collins, Box 417, Moorestown, N. J.

## Planet Jr. Tools

are guaranteed

—the best-working, easiest-running, longest-lasting, most reliable farm and garden tools. Designed by a practical farmer. Do the work quickly, right, without injury to plants. Made of the very best materials, with good honest workmanship.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. One of the handiest implements ever made for gardening. All cultivating parts are of high carbon steel to keep keen edge. Specially designed to work extremely close to plants without injury. One man easily does the work of three to six.

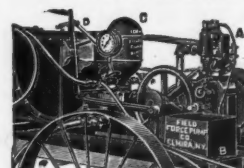
Planet Jr. 12-tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer is a splendid tool, for berry-growers and market gardeners—Invaluable wherever fine, close work is needed. The twelve chisel-shaped teeth and the pulverizer leave ground in the finest possible condition. Saves many times its cost, and turns hard work for three men into easy and better work for one.

A Planet Jr. farm and garden tool for every need—Hill- and Drill-Seeds, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, One- and Two-Horse Riding Cultivators, Harrows and Orchard- and Beet-Cultivators—45 kinds in all.

Even if you have a Planet Jr. write now for our new 1907 Catalogue, showing photographs of successful gardening at all stages, also the interesting new models.

S. L. Allen & Co.  
Box 1107G, Philadelphia, Pa.

## The Ideal Gasoline Sprayer



Has 2 1/2 H. P. Four Cycle Engine regulated to run 200 to 800 revolutions. At 360 revolutions it supplies 8 to 10 Vermorel Nozzles under a pressure of 100 to 175 lbs. The pump fills its own tank, has mechanical agitators and automatic brush for cleaning strainer. Weight of engine and pump 450 lbs.

Furnished either with or without tank and wagon. Write for prices.

FIELD FORCE PUMP CO., 226 11th St., Elmira, New York.



## The 56th Annual Meeting of the Western N. Y. Fruit Growers' Association.

Reported for Green's Fruit Grower.

The president in his address of welcome expressed his gratification at the remarkable growth of this venerable society, which is in fact the pioneer horticultural association of this country and may be properly deemed the mother of horticultural societies. We are here for the purpose of comparing notes of personal experience, to suggest ideas, to listen to important addresses from able scientists who have made certain subjects of great interest to fruit growers their life work. The work of this association has greatly changed as the years have gone by. In old times we did not have the aid of scientific investigation thus we were compelled to rely upon individual fruit growers and their experience, theories and suggestions.

Each year we are confronted with new difficulties and new problems. We are here to overcome and solve these problems. These are days of keen competition and new situations. It is profitable for fruit growers to attend these meetings, and that this fact is appreciated is shown by the increasing attendance each year. By union of effort we can do more than by acting as individuals. At present we have 600 members. If we had 2,000 members we could be more helpful as a society.

William T. Mann said that Niagara, Monroe, Wayne and Orleans were the four leading apple counties of the United States. The seventeen counties in the Western New York field contained in 1899 7,500,000 bearing apple trees with an average annual production of 12,000,000 bushels; no other territory of its size approaching it in amount of production. In the production of pears Niagara county ranks first in the number of bearing trees in the United States, the total number of bearing pear trees in the Western New York field being nearly 1,500,000. Our peach orchards contain 1,500,000 bearing peach trees, 700,000 plum trees, 300,000 cherry trees, 23,000 apricots and 150,000 quince trees or about 12,000,000 trees in all in 17 counties of Western New York.

The vineyards of Chautauqua county contained 12,000,000 bearing vines, 25,000,000 grape vines were reported growing in the district and the product amounted to over \$2,250,000 annually; there were 14,000 acres devoted to small fruits and the product valued at \$1,200,000. More than 7,000 acres were occupied by nurseries, the products of which were \$1,370,000 each year. The aggregate value of the products of our orchards, vineyards and nurseries amounted in 1899, when the last census was taken, to \$15,000,000 annually, a sum greater in amount than the horticultural products of any other state except California.

In addition to this vast sum we have the products of our great evaporating houses, canning factories and fruit juice, cider, wine and vinegar companies, and the many factories for the manufacture of fruit packages, cold storage houses with all their valuable equipments. We should also include the services of the many thousands of men, women and children who are employed in handling, preparing and packing the horticultural products.

Fruit growing at its best demands talent. Thus a fruit growing section of the country must be more intellectual and the social development there must be greater than in localities where but little attention is given to horticultural pursuits. The fruit grower must travel about the country, must keep posted as to what is going on in localities other than his own, must work alongside of the scientist and the thorough going business man, and must therefore have his business faculties actually exercised. In other words, the fruit grower must be an active, intelligent and progressive man. It is well for us that we should be placed in circumstances where there is continual growth for our intellectual as well as our moral faculties.

Prof. H. Bailey spoke of the prime elements of failure in our orchards. Lack of promptness in applying insecticide, lack of knowledge of insects, of botany, of the constituents of our soil, lack of thorough culture, of judicious pruning, lack of business ability in securing prompt and careful gathering of the fruits at the proper time, and of their proper grading for sale or storage, and the negligence of the home market, also lack of facilities for wide distribution are among the causes of failure. Often lack of capital is a cause of failure.

He who plants an orchard should limit its size, so as to make it proportionate with his capital. A knowledge of varieties and their peculiar adaptability for certain localities is essential.

### Injurious Insects.

As might be expected, the question of depredations of insects was thoroughly discussed. It was conceded that the San Jose scale was being more widely distributed. It is said that out of 4,000 orchards in Illinois 250 have been attacked with this scale. The question was asked which is the best remedy for scale, petroleum mixture or lime, sulphur and salt? The weight of testimony was in favor of lime, sulphur and salt, and yet the many forms of crude petroleum oil were conceded to be effective in many instances to entirely rid the trees of this pest. Discretion is required in the case of crude petroleum oils, no matter in what form applied. You must not use too much or too little, and the time for applying these oils in their various forms is of the greatest importance. Strange as it may seem to the novice, crude oils in their various forms and dilutions may be applied to the trunks and branches of apple trees with safety at the time the sap begins to flow freely, just as the buds are opening, but it was claimed that if these oils were applied during winter, that is, during the dormant season, many of the trees would be killed; that is, more of the apple trees than of pear or other species. One member said that when the sap was flowing freely in the tree at the time the buds were about to open, the oils were prevented from entering the bark and wood to do injury; whereas at other times the application of oil might be fatal. Where the scale has infested old orchards, that is, orchards planted fifty years ago, it is thought advisable to destroy the orchard and plant a new one; where the scale has infested young orchards planted only six or eight years, it would be far more easy to exterminate the scale than in the old orchards. These younger trees can, if necessary, be disbarred and treated in a way to destroy every scale.

In using the lime and sulphur sprays, also some other sprays, it has been found necessary to protect the hands by oiling them with crude oil or some similar substance, otherwise they are liable to be injured. The face can be protected by a hood-shaped hat. The horses drawing the spraying machine should also be protected by blankets, with also some protection over their eyes and face and possibly for the legs.


The finest nozzle possible is used for applying the crude oil preparations. It is claimed that 95 per cent. of the Long Island fruit trees are infested with scale hence are unable to produce more first-class fruit as a consequence.

The advice given to fruit growers was that whatever you do, do it thoroughly and this should apply more particularly to spraying and the warfare on insects than to any other branch of fruit growing. If you use scalecide or similar forms of crude oil use one of oil to 15 of water. Some use 1 of oil to 10 of water, and others one of oil to 20 of water. The winter months are deemed best for fighting San Jose scale.

### Boxes for Apples Instead of Barrels.

A visitor from the West spoke on this subject stating that through all the past years the apple barrel had always been the universal package. Innovations in packages are not easily brought about. In his part of the country the lumber for barrels had become so scarce that they were compelled to use bushel boxes and had discovered that bushel boxes were far more desirable as packages and now people in his section will use nothing else, having discarded the barrel almost entirely. There are many arguments for the bushel box in which to pack and ship apples. Many families who will not buy a barrel of apples will buy a bushel box; many families cannot spare the money to buy a barrel, many have no place to store the barrel, many would fear that some of the apples would decay before a full barrel could be consumed in the family. A bushel box is a handy size to deliver and store, and is more easily paid for than a barrel.

People who buy apples in boxes expect better quality than in barrels and will pay better prices for those packed in boxes. It is not necessary that the apples should be large in order to be packed in boxes. The largest apples are not always the most attractive or the best in quality. Neither is it necessary that apples in boxes should be of the highest quality. Those packed in boxes generally are of high quality and each specimen is wrapped in paper. Apples decay less in boxes than in barrels since they are better ventilated in boxes. There is not the opportunity of heating. It costs less to make three boxes than to make one barrel; assuming that the barrel costs



# Marlin

Why is Marlin Model No. 17 the best low-priced 12 gauge repeating shotgun made?  
Eliminating the take-down feature in this gun enables us to offer a 12 gauge repeating shotgun of guaranteed Marlin quality for less money than any other good repeating shotgun.  
The Marlin Model 17 is as strong and sound as the most expensive gun made. The breech-block and all moving parts are of the best Marlin steel drop-forging.  
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Send six cents for catalogue, which explains all the Marlin line more fully than we have space for here.

**The Marlin Firearms Co.,**  
39 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

## HURST POTATO & ORCHARD SPRAYER FREE TRIAL

No money in advance—Pay when convenient. Sprays everything—Trees; Potatoes, etc. 4 rows at a time—20 acres a day. Doubles your crop. Even 2-acre growers say: "It pays for itself first season," as it has so many uses. A 16-year-old boy can operate it with ease. Brass Ball valves, Cylinder, etc. Guaranteed 5 years. Wholesale Price—(where no agent.) AGENTS WANTED. After trial, if you keep it, we make terms to suit you. To first one in each locality. "SPRAYING GUIDE" and full information Free. We pay Freight. Write today.

**Special Free Offer**  
H. L. HURST MFG. CO., 66 North St., Canton, O.



### THE BABY RAMBLER

an everblooming, perfectly hardy rose, a high, literally covered with large clusters of crimson blossoms the entire season. Mini size, 10c, 5 for 25c. Send for it. It will please you. We grow everything of the best for Orchard, Vineyard, Lawn, Park, Street, Garden and Greenhouse. Rarest new, choicest old. We send by mail, postpaid, Seeds, Plants, Vines, Bulbs, Roses, Etc., and guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Larger by express or freight. An elegant 168-Page Catalogue FREE. Send for it and see what values we give for a little money. Many choice sets cheap. Direct deal will insure you the best and save you money. 53 years, 44 greenhouses, 120 acres.

**THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,** Box 315, PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

## I CURED MY RUPTURE

### I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE.

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write to-day. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 241, Watertown, N. Y.

# STOMACH Troubles Cured

### NEW DEVICE CURES WHERE ALL DRUGS HAVE FAILED

#### A Dollar's Worth FREE

PEPTOPADS cure Stomach and Bowel troubles of almost every form and stage, in either sex. They relieve soreness, strengthen weak stomachs and give you a keen, hearty appetite. If you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Catarrh of Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Headache, Belching, etc., just fill out the coupon below, mail it to me, and I will send you by return mail, ABSOLUTELY FREE, a full dollar's worth of my remedy. It will give you quick relief. No matter how long standing your case may be, cut out the coupon and mail it right to day.

**DR. G. C. YOUNG, 53 NATIONAL BANK BLDG., JACKSON, MICH.** Please send FREE PEPTOPAD to

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### BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."



### WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed; but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.



### SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price.

**PRICE OF BIRDS OF ALL BREEDS:** Cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00, and \$5.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00 each; Trios, \$8.00, \$9.00, and \$10.00. We ship no cull birds. The lowest priced birds offered are standard bred, practically as good for breeding purposes as the higher priced birds. The \$5.00 birds offered are the pick from the flock containing the largest percentage of standard points and therefore commanding a higher price since it makes them eligible for show purposes.

**PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR ALL BREEDS:** From good breeding pairs \$1.00 per 13; from our best breeding pairs, \$2.00 per 13. While we do not guarantee the fertility of our eggs we are willing to replace all settings from which the purchasers receive less than six chicks, at half the price paid.

**GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.**



## How Good Food may Turn to Poison.

**D**ECA is not digestion, you know, even when it takes place in the stomach.

Food decayed in the body after being eaten is as dangerous to health as food decayed before being eaten.

Food nourishes or poisons, just according to how long it remains in the bowels undigested.

Most of the Digestion occurs in the thirty feet of intestines.

They are lined with a set of little mouths, that squeeze Digestive Juices into the Food eaten.

The intestines are also lined with millions of little suction pumps, that draw the Nutrient from Food, as it passes them in going through.

But, when the Bowel-Muscles are weak, the Food moves too slowly to stimulate the little Gastric Mouths and there is no flow or too little flow of Digestive Juice, to change the food into nourishment.

Then, the food decays in the Bowels, and the little suction pumps draw Poison from the decayed Food, into the blood, instead of the Nutrition they should have drawn.

Now, Cascarets contain the only combination of drugs that stimulates these Muscles of the Bowels and Intestines just as a Cold Bath, or open-air Exercise stimulates a Lazy Man.

Cascarets therefore act like Exercise. They produce the same sort of Natural result that a Six Mile walk in the country would produce without any injurious Chemical effect.

The Vest Pocket Cascaret Box is sold by all Druggists at Ten Cents.

Be sure you get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

## WIFE OR WHISKEY WHICH?

How One Woman Solved the Drink Question in Five Minutes. "Women Can Now Have All the Temperance They Want, the Day They Really Want It." She Says:

I believe that. I believe every drinking man can be DISGUSTED with liquor. That has been my experience. After twenty years of anxiety over my husband, who tried to quit and couldn't. I found out that the drink habit wasn't a vice at all, but a DISEASE, and that the hard drinker needed medicine more than he did lectures, and so, acting on that theory, I found the proper remedy and cured him.

Since then I have told scores of women too, have had splendid success, many of them with the most hopeless kind of drinkers. The remedy can be given secretly, is inexpensive, easy to obtain, perfectly harmless, and doesn't take long to do the work. I am sure it will help you, and I will gladly tell you all about it if you will send me your name and address. Mine is Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 259 Maple Ave., Hillburn, N. Y. Send no money; I have nothing to sell.

Enlarged Prostate Gland.—This is the cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treatment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' experience on receipt of 25 cents. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

**Gold Watch FREE**

We positively give both a Solid Gold Laid STEEL WIND American movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch; when you send us \$1.00 and we will send you the watch and ring also. Ladies or Gents style. ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 141 Chicago.

about thirty-five cents; boxes in moderate amounts can be bought at ten cents each or by the 1,000 at eight cents each. The much despised Ben Davis has been sold in large quantities in his locality at seventy-five cents, eighty-five cents, and \$1 per box this season and Jonathan at \$2 per box; Yellow Newton at \$2.10 per box while Spitzenberg brought \$2.65 per box. We pay five cents per box for packing.

In discussing the comparative excellence of apples grown in Western New York, in Oregon and other western sections, President Barry said that he bought a box of Jonathan that were grown in Oregon and placed them before his family by the side of a box of Jonathan grown at Rochester, N. Y. While the Oregon Jonathan were more beautiful than the Rochester Jonathan, it was conceded by his family that the Jonathan grown at Rochester, N. Y., were of better quality than those grown in Oregon. It has ever been claimed that Western New York fruit is of high quality and has the peculiarity of keeping longer than western grown fruit. This opinion applies not only to apples, but to peaches, plums, pears and many other fruits. With some of these fruits the lack of high quality in those coming from the West may be owing to the fact that they were picked too early, but with the Jonathan apple this apology could not apply. It is well-known that in a moist climate like that of New York state such beautiful colors cannot be secured or fruits nor can the fruits be expected to be so free from fungus and other defects as those fruits growing in an arid climate where there is perpetual sunshine.

Many questions were asked about the preparation of lime, sulphur and salt mixture, how long it should be cooked etc.; one hour for cooking was recommended. When properly cooked this mixture has a copper color.

(Continued in next issue.)

## Women Poultry Keepers.

Two years ago I made the acquaintance of a highly educated lady who had been a teacher in the public school, and who is now interested in poultry keeping at Rainbow Lake, Adirondack Mountains. She has written articles for Green's Fruit Grower, and I have before alluded to her remarkable experience and success. Recently in writing me on another subject, she referred incidentally to her success with poultry as follows:

"One reason why I am confident of my success with poultry, is that I am able to secure better prices than ordinary for my poultry when killed and dressed. The demand for poultry here and at neighboring hotels in these mountains at good prices is notable. I sold seven capons for \$14.25; one of these capons sold for \$2.45.

My stock this year is the finest I have ever had, in fact the finest I have ever seen, and I expect to do a good business with eggs for hatching and young stock for breeders. I did very well in that line last year, having more orders than I could fill part of the time.

I have for breeders this year four pullets, and four cockerels from a pen of White Wyandottes, with trap-nest records of 200 eggs per year, or over, one hen having laid 241 eggs during her first year as a layer. I shall keep no other cocks or cockerels, and I shall expect some exceptionally fine youngsters this year.

My hens stopped laying October 30th, and began again November 20th. They gained steadily, and were doing splendid work until I was obliged to neglect them on account of illness. This, however, did not check them for a great length of time, and they are now doing splendidly. The pullets are shelling out the eggs at a great rate. I have thirty White Wyandotte hens, mostly yearlings, and 2-year-olds; and twenty pullets, besides some White Leghorns and Buff Plymouth Rocks. A weasel caught my Buff rooster and I haven't been able to replace him yet. If I don't succeed in getting another good specimen I shall give up the Buffs. The Leghorns are an experiment, and if they bother about climbing fences as they did last year, I think I shall discard everything but White Wyandottes.

I have had experience with over a dozen different breeds during the last ten years, usually keeping three or four different breeds at a time. During seven of the ten years I have bred White Wyandottes and nothing else, has ever approached them for all round usefulness; and as I have bred for eggs especially, they are particularly strong in that line. My flock is gaining a reputation that I am proud of. One man bought five settings last spring from my stock, after he had visited every flock of White Wyandottes he could locate within forty miles. He said that nothing he saw would bear comparison with mine."—Katharine M. W. Tack, New York.

## Deer and Fruit.

Charles A. Green, Editor: I wish to reply to the article written on page 20, January issue, of your magazine, entitled, "Can the Farmer Protect his Property?"

THE FARMER CAN PROTECT HIS PROPERTY IN VERMONT.

On page 20 of your issue, Mr. Halliday, of my native county would have the gentleman from Mass. believe that we Vermonters care nothing for the interests of the farmer or his property, so far as the deer are concerned.

In the last report of the fish and game commissioner, page 14, you will observe the following:

"During the last biennial term numerous complaints by farmers have been made at this office. A majority of these claims have been paid, or partially paid. Some of the claimants have not treated the commissioner with fair consideration. For an illustration:

"Very late in the fall, or during the winter, long after his crops are harvested and out of sight, he writes the commissioner that the past season or the year previous, deer had damaged or destroyed his crops. Not giving the commissioner an opportunity to examine his crops when the damage is being done, which is either through neglect or for the purpose of obtaining money fraudulently. The farmer should be protected or reimbursed for actual damage, and will at all times receive fair treatment from the commissioner, but, at the same time, the commissioner will insist on a fair adjustment, and will not allow exorbitant claim or claims presented after crops have been harvested and out of sight. The commissioner will not neglect to investigate any claim for damage if presented when it should be. This is a fair and business proposition. I have personally examined crops and fruit trees that have been damaged by deer, and in every instance a satisfactory adjustment was made. Some farmers were actually damaged more than they claimed, and were more than fair and liberal, when in many other cases it was right the reverse. Just so long as Vermont protects the deer the farmer should be protected from loss."

Previous to the year 1906, many claims for damages were paid out of the Wheeler fund, being especially appropriated for that purpose. In the year 1904 claims to the amount of \$74.75 were paid; in 1905, \$98.50; in 1906, \$51. This amount for 1906 is not for the full year, as the biennial report ends June 30, 1906, hence you will observe that the claims for damages are on the increase, literally and financially. In view of this constant and increasing demand for damages done by deer, we find that while the legislature was killing the "Cedar Bird Amendment," they were kind and considerate enough of the farmers to pass the following bill, which, in my estimation, amply provides for the farmer who is troubled with deer damaging his crops, trees and shrubbery.

In view of all these facts and conditions now existing I have every reason to believe that Mr. H. will have to concede that Vermont is abreast of the times as regards "deer damages," and should he find deer eating his cherries some muggy July morning, I am thinking he will find the new law of material assistance, warranting a proclamation to his Massachusetts neighbor, that he is not so shamefully abused as he had previously proclaimed.—J. A. Harvey.

One woman out on the plains east of Denver, who has kept accounts, shows a record of 100 hens for a year. The eggs had given a profit of one dollar a hen for the year, and she has raised 190 chicks besides. Another woman raised several hundred chicks every year by using incubators and brooders. She buys the eggs for hatching from her neighbors, as she keeps no roosters. All young roosters are sold when they reach broiler size. The pullets are kept for the production of winter eggs. She raises mostly Leghorns. Of course there have been many failures in the poultry business on the plains, also—failures too numerous to record. Those who succeeded in poultry were very careful hands, and they have made a thorough study of the business from the beginning.

Colonel Perry, who is an extensive farmer and stock raiser near Englewood, Kas., has been experimenting for three years with twelve acres of wheat. He plows the ground early, stops up every other hole in the drill when seeding, and thus puts the rows sixteen inches apart and sows one-half bushel of seed to the acre; then the ground is kept thoroughly harrowed both fall and spring. In all other respects the ground is treated as other wheat land, and not irrigated. He got an average of thirty-four bushels to the acre.—Kansas City "Journal."

A little dreaming by the way,  
A little trifling day by day,  
A little pain, a little strife,  
A little joy, and that is life.  
—Paul L. Dunbar.

## New Cure For Rupture.

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips—No Obnoxious Springs or Pads—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women or Children.

I Send It On Approval—You Wear It—If You Are Not Satisfied, I Refund Your Money.

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip and yet is cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. I have put the price so



Jas. Britton, Cured of Rupture by C. E. Brooks.

low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it.

I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money.

That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

Here is what Mr. Jas. Britton, a prominent manufacturer of Bethlehem, Pa., writes:

"C. E. Brooks, Esq. Dear Sir:—I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact at times I did not know I had it on. It just adapted itself to the shape of the body and clung to the spot no matter what position I was in. It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunate who suffer from rupture, if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They certainly would never regret it. My rupture is all healed up and nothing ever did it but your appliance. Jas. Britton."

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Write me to-day and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price. C. E. Brooks, 3490 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

**WANTED**—Men to travel, deliver samples and advertise our goods locally; salary \$91 per month, expenses advanced. Beeley Co., Dept. 4, Monon Block, CHICAGO.

**NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE**  
A VETERINARY SPECIFIC.  
14 years' sale. One to two cans will cure Coughs. \$1.00 per can. Of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

**100 Calling Cards FREE**  
Write for free proposition. Rochester Card and Stationery Co. 28 Van Stallen Street Rochester, N. Y.

**AGENTS \$103.50** per month selling these wonderful Scissors. Y. G. Gleason, Columbus, O., or 23 Free Outfit, Thomas Co. Bldg. 129 Dayton, O.

**KIDNEY** Diseases Cured by My New System. Examination, Opinion and Book Free. DR. J. F. SHAFER, Kidney Specialist, 213 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corns, Bunions, Warts and Moles quickly removed by entire new process. Guaranteed or money refunded. Particulars FREE. CROW REMEDY CO., Dept. N., Reading, Pa.

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**AZTEC SALVE.** Cures old sores, cuts, bites, burns, corns, bruises, etc. Money returned if not helpful. Price 25c per box. J. W. Millard, Clifton, N. Y.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM** Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & dandruff. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

**Never Cut a Corn** It is dangerous. Our plasters give safe, sure and speedy relief, extracting the corn without pain or trouble. Mailed 5 for 10c, 15 for 25c. Book on foot comfort free with order. Not sold by dealers. SIMPLEX CORN CURE, 1068 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.



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**GOOD STANDARD SCALES**  
All kinds: Portable, Pit, Pilets; Steel and Cement Construction. Guaranteed accurate, reliable and durable. Let us send you a scale on trial. Send for free catalogue. Osgood Scale Co., 160 Central St., Hingham, N.Y.

**AGENTS—GREAT EXCITEMENT:** farmers wild; didn't think such a thing possible; rush to you with their orders; ladies worship you; your profits are easily \$25.00 per Day. The Minute Churn will make butter from sweet cream in less than five minutes; a child can do it; sell like lightning; big profits; new patent. Write at once for exclusive territory. Free Sample to Work-ers. Address MINUTE CHURN CO., Dept. 782, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Extra heavy rooted high grade stock, true to name. Write us your wants. We will quote you Special Prices by return mail. A. R. WESTON & CO., R. D. No. 3, BRIDGEMAN, MICH.

**PEACH ORCHARD FOR SALE,** or will trade for western land; no calves from experience. Price \$5 cents this month. Box 63. C. I. HUNT, Hunt, N. Y.

**LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY** and make \$2000 a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars free. The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

**Poems Written to Order.**—Holiday, wedding, family re-union, birthday, funeral, etc. Record. 1050 newspaper poems in 10 years. B. F. M. Sours, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

**DON'T** MARRY, DOCTOR, or despair. "Don't do a thing," till you see clearly what's best by aid of Flash-lights on Human Nature, on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor. Don't like to. 240 pages illustrated. 25 cents; but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10 cents. Murray Hill Book Co., 129 East 28th Street, New York.

If you want strawberries from August until November, try "Pan-American" and "Autumn." Fine for the family garden. Plants for sale by SAMUEL COOPER, Delavan, N. Y. Circulars free.

**DR. MCGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE** FOR BROKEN-WINDED HORSES. The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in 3 days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. \$2.00 per bottle. The Dr. McGahey Medicine Co., Kempville, Ontario.

**SONG-POEMS** and music published ON ROYALTY. We write music and popularize. Popular Music Publishing Co., 246 Enterprise Bldg., Chicago.

**A 1 CENT STAMP** will bring you my cigar catalogue along giving wholesale prices and cuts of 17 brands of Fine Cigars from \$1.85 per 100 up.

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**\$150** A MONTH SALARY ON COMMISSION to men introducing our KING SEPARATOR and ARATOR. DE KING MFG. CO., Dept. 40, CHICAGO. Write for FREE sample and salary proposition.

**\$100 PER MONTH SALARY PAID WEEKLY** Energetic man in each Co. to represent Hardware Dept. Estab. business. Expense money in advance. The Columbia House, PG-63, Chicago

**WANTED**—Lady to advertise our goods locally, several weeks' home work. Salary \$12 per week, \$1 a day for expenses. Saunders Co., Dept. B, 46 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO.

**\$85** Per Month. Permanent. Expenses advanced. Men to travel, collect names, advertise, distribute samples. Write me personally stating position preferred. K. H. Rider, Mgr., Monarch Co., Chicago.

**GREEN'S**  
**Wedding Announcement**  
He loved the girl very much.  
That was his business.  
She loved him just as well.  
That was her business.  
They decided to be married.  
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### Cornell Hen Wears Jacket.

During the last two weeks several important investigations at Cornell, N. Y., Experiment Station in the poultry department were brought to a close. One of the wonders is a discovery of how to make a hen lay when moulting and to produce the greatest possible output of the largest kind of eggs. Hen number 61, a white leghorn, is remarkable example. This leghorn pullet has laid 225 eggs in scant ten months. This is due to experimenting until a food was discovered that would enable a hen to lay while moulting her feathers. Number 61 is now in a trap nest and wears a little jacket to protect her from the cold.

The poultry people have made many other experiments on their fourteen hundred hens. The poultry farm is a fascinating spot to visit. The central hen-coop has a strange history. It was once the dome of the first astronomical observatory at Cornell. There is a poultry hospital where the expensive fowls have medical treatment and are nursed in isolated rooms like human beings. The roosters, to the number of a hundred, are kept by themselves in a big coop, called bachelors' hall and allowed to run in a common yard in which there are no hens. It is worthy of note that they do not fight.

Feed your hens big grit and oyster shells, say the professors as the result of an experiment finished last week. A test was made by feeding two different flocks of hens to find out if the grit was used for grinding food or for its mineral qualities. One flock of hens was given great grit and oyster shells. The other flock was given powdered grit with its feed and didn't get oyster shells. These hens didn't lay worth a cent and weren't very meaty when killed.

Spokane, Washington.—Lachlan McLean, who with A. Van Holderbecke, is planting a peach orchard of 2,000 acres at Chelan Falls, west of Spokane, with a view of having 300,000 early and late bearing trees under cultivation in five years, gives it as his opinion that just as soon as the eastern part of Spokane valley is under irrigation the district between Otis orchard and Hayden Lake, 33 miles, will contain more than 25,000 acres of apple orchards and that the value of the crop will aggregate \$25,000,000 a year. Spitzenberg, Jonathan, Winesap and Newton Pippin are the apples in which the majority of the growers place dependence, and since the Eastern and export trade is being increased from 25 to 50 per cent, a year, the needed orchards to supply the fruit are being built.

Apple orcharding is being done in tracts of from forty to fifty acres in various parts of the Inland Empire, but there are many grocers who get a comfortable living and bank money with five and ten acre tracts. The growers in Washington get more money for their apples, prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.50 for a box of forty pounds, as every apple is carefully wrapped in paper and packed neatly in tiers.

The style of packing is more expensive than placing them in barrels, the cost being about 25 cents for box, paper and labor, but the prices received from buyers more than make up for the additional expense. In this way the growers in Washington make money and add to the fame of the state.

J. M. Brown, horticultural inspector of Yakima county, west of Spokane, announces that figures compiled after a careful canvass show that 750,000 fruit trees were planted in the country in 1906 and that more than 1,000,000 will be set out this year. He inspected 350,000 trees last season, and expects that between 450,000 and 500,000 trees will be in bearing this year.

"My first estimates of the value of the 1906 fruit crop in Yakima county was entirely too low," Mr. Brown said, "I placed it at \$750,000. I was confident at the time it would reach a higher figure, but I wished to be conservative. I am now certain that its value will reach \$1,200,000, by far the largest return for the yearly product in the history of the country.

"The carload shipments will be about 1,500, of which 1,100 are apples, peaches and pears being next and about in the same proportion. Most of the apples have been shipped. There are 75 or 100 cars remaining in the hands of the commission men."—August Wolf.

A hen comes into the world with only about 650 eggs in her body, and of course she can lay no more than that number. By judicious breeding, strains of pullets may be produced that will give nearly all of their possible yield in the first two years of their lives, and necessarily these are the most profitable birds. Some hens are much more disposed than others to lay in the winter time when eggs are worth the most money and encouragement in this direction is to be given by propagating families of winter layers through selection from generation to generation.

### Eggs in Winter.

To get eggs in the winter one must start a year in advance, says "Journal of Agriculture." Chickens should be hatched early—not later than April—and the pullets should be kept in a growing condition so they will reach maturity before cold weather comes. As soon as it is possible to distinguish the cockerels from the pullets they should be separated and given different diets. A pullet that is desired for laying during the winter should not be fed the same fattening ration that a broiler requires. Pullets that become mature before extremely cold weather will commence to lay at once, and if given a reasonable amount of care, will continue to produce eggs all winter. The number of eggs a pullet will lay depends solely on how well she is treated. While it is not true that certain breeds are winter layers, it is well to avoid breeds having large combs, because a hen will not lay after her comb is frozen. Pullets which have laid during the winter should not be fed for eggs during the summer, if it is desired to have them produce eggs again the following winter. When cold weather begins, however, they should be fed liberally on an egg-producing ration. Some poultry raisers say to make your hens think it is summer all the year round and they will lay. This is good advice, in a way, but inexperienced persons are likely to encounter more serious troubles in trying to follow it than the ones they sought to avoid. If the poultry house is kept too warm and is poorly ventilated, the fowls will become sick. Hens must be in perfect health in order to keep the egg basket filled in the winter. The litter on the floor of the poultry house should be kept perfectly dry at all times, and by scratching in it the hens can usually keep themselves warm in the coldest weather. Hens can stand considerable cold, if it does not freeze their combs. In rainy weather they should be kept off the floor as much as possible, as dampness is even more injurious to them than cold. By following these instructions readers of "The Journal of Agriculture" should have little trouble in securing a good yield of eggs this winter.

### Food For Poultry in China.

Consul-General Rodgers, of Shanghai, writes: While the Chinese are perhaps the most successful poultry raisers in the world, according to natural methods, they are also undoubtedly the most economical in the business. The foreigner, seeing the immense number of ducks, chickens and geese of the countryside, naturally assumes that large amounts of these or other poultry food must be consumed. Yet investigation reveals the fact that the Chinese consider the fowl perfectly able to pick up a living without much assistance on their part, and as a consequence herding is practiced, each flock being kept on the move as sheep on a range. It is true that at some periods of the year the fowls are fed, but the food given them would be considered chaff in other countries, and is practically worthless. The natural result is very poor poultry, but that is the rule and standard in nearly all China. It is an absolute fact, moreover, that the gleanings of the paddy fields by a flock of ducks, which often contain several hundred, is a distinct benefit to the Chinese farmer.

Champion Husker.—Mount Boone, of Howard, lays claim to the title of champion cornhusker of Kansas. In fourteen days of the present month he has husked 1,429 bushels of Elk county corn, on the farm of the Heisler Brothers, near there. This is an average of more than 102 bushels a day for every day he worked. Boone has got to go better than that if he beats John Yost, of Ross township. Yost husked 648 bushels in six days and says he can keep up the lick as long as he wants to. It is likely too, that the corn Boone husked was much heavier than the corn shucked by the Osborne county, lad. In a single day Yost could husk 140 bushels if he tried real hard. —Kansas City "Journal."

A Four-Story Farm.—From Howard county comes the tale of a four-story farm. Charles Ridgeway is its owner, and the farm is located near Fayette. Beneath the clover is one of the richest beds of coal and underneath the coal is a fine bed of shale, from which excellent building brick is made. In and above the clover is an apple orchard, on which there is an abundant crop of apples. This makes a four-story farm—Shale, coal, clover, apples—and shows how the wealth is piled up in Missouri.—Columbia "Herald."

Good books, plenty of fruit and pet animals are some of the anchors which will hold the young people to the farm.

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## Winter Feed for Fowls.

By John Bacon, Supt. of Green's Poultry Farm.

Fowls require a large amount of green feed. We use mangle wurzel (mangle root beet) and cut clover hay. The clover hay is steamed in a feed cooker—the clover and tea is all used in feeding. We mix the clover with the mash composed of one part corn, one part oats, one part bran and one part fine middlings. The clover is used in mixing this mash so that the fowls get all of goodness and nutrition contained in the clover. Clover is very rich in lime which is necessary in forming the shell of eggs. We also use green cut bone three times per week at the rate of one to two ounces per fowl. Grit is a necessary part of poultry food. This is furnished them in their food boxes, also crushed oyster shells which should be continually before them. When using this plan of rations we do not have any soft shelled or thin shelled eggs, and the fowls keep in a good healthy condition.

We do not cut up the big beets that we feed to our hens. We simply throw the beets upon the feeding floor. After a day has passed they are all eaten. I feed four hundred bushels of these beets to my poultry each winter.

## Story of a Great Invention.

This issue of Green's Fruit Grower contains a story on the same subject. That the reader may not consider the theory of a new great nature power visionary, we quote the statement of a noted scientist.

Dr. Le Bon gives good reasons for supposing that radio-activity—which always means the less of electrons—is not confined to what we call radio-active bodies, but is a general property of all matter, though it is commonly so slow and so minute that our instruments are seldom able to detect it. Further, we are practically certain that these intra-atomic motions afford one of the most remarkable storehouses of energy in existence. Dr. Le Bon calculates that if we could find any way of tapping this storehouse it would be possible to construct a machine so small that it could be set in a finger-ring and yet powerful enough to produce in an hour as much energy as 1,500 locomotives of 500-horse power apiece. The figures may not be exact, but the nature of the marvelous energies stored within the atoms is fairly indicated by this estimate. The most important practical aspect of the researches into radio-activity lies in the faint possibility that one day they may indicate some means of tapping this energy, and so doing all our work with an ease which now seems nothing short of miraculous. Their chief theoretical interest consists in the belief, to which they are leading, that matter is nothing but motion—the motion of charges of electricity.

Refusing an offer of \$125 for a hen is one of the incidents of the Boston poultry show. She won a prize of \$100 and it goes to New Hampshire. The hen has been of much more consequence now than was reckoned in the past. People eat more eggs and the flesh of the fowls, and they are increasing their demands for all the products of the henryery as the years go by. New England is one of the most promising sections for the industry, and more is made off the hencoops now than was made in the first 100 years off all the resources of the six old states.—Worcester "Telegram."

The use of animal food is becoming more general every day as it is better understood, but animal food alone will not give a full egg yield. Other proper foods must go with it, and the fowls must be so fed as to produce all the component parts of the body and the egg. Animal food, wheat, oats, corn, and clover hay should make the hens lay, providing they are compelled to hunt and dig in straw for all the grain they get. Proper food and exercise are the needed things to have winter eggs.

There's a girl—and any place where there isn't a girl is a mighty poor place—who has studied medicine long enough to make an original discovery—that smiling is conducive to longevity. "Laugh and grow fat," of course, is a mossy admonition; smile and live long is this petticoated physician's modification of it. She asserts solemnly that smiling exercises nerves that send healthful vibrations romping through the brain, and it's her belief that the pleasing thrills consequent on a happy smile serve to keep the gray matter in a highly salutary state.

Turpentine given to chickens internally is said to be one of the best remedies for limber neck, which has attacked many fowls lately. The turpentine not only acts as a cure, but as a preventive as well. Bread pills soaked in turpentine is the best way to give it. An ordinary full grown chicken may be given turpentine, a spoonful at a time, but the experiment is rather dangerous, as the fowl may strangle. Consequently the turpentine should be given in the feed.

The fewer our wants, the nearer we resemble the gods.

## Shooting Partridges.

Towards night is the best time to hunt partridges. They are then getting their supper, and when their crops are full they don't start up as quickly or fly so fast or so far as earlier in the day. Now, over yonder, at the edge of the woods, is a grove of young pines, and all around and among them blueberry bushes and masses of juniper. There has been a light snow, so that the junipers are mostly covered and the bushes seem less dense. Off to the right is a grove of half-grown pine trees. How nicely the ground underneath is carpeted with pine needles.

Now, my boy, let's see what we can find. But step lightly. Don't let a limb crack like a pistol shot under your hand or foot. And don't go so fast. Do you see how nearly level the sun's rays are shining through the wood? It will be down in a few minutes. There! There! Stand still. Didn't I tell you there were partridges here. What a noise he made getting up! You forgot to fire and just stood and looked at him? I don't wonder a bit at it. Lots of men never get over that feeling of surprise, and almost fear, as a cock partridge bustles up and away. But there are more here, for here is an old apple tree, and they love apples. Now, don't be in a hurry. Take a step and wait. Go so easily the bird will think it some large animal, like an ox or a horse, slowly moving through the wood.

Hold on! Look there. Do you see him? You don't? Look again just in between those pines, right there on the ground. You say it looks like one, but does not move, and may be a stump or something. Yes, of course, one may be mistaken, but I'd risk it. Fire away! Good. See him beat the ground with his wings! You've got him, all right. I was sure it was a partridge. What a fine bird he is.

Did you notice when you shot your bird two others flew away? They did not go far. And I think we will find them now under some of those little pines out yonder. Walk slowly. We must not make any noise. There, now, somewhere in front of us I think are both those birds. Softly now, and peer through the bushes at the foot of each little pine. Now, now, sh—Bang! Bang! You didn't see him? I thought not; but I caught a little movement under that pine bough, and I felt sure he was there. What a fine cock he is! One must be almost as quick as lightning when a bird starts to run, or he'll be up and away before you can shoot.

But I was glad to see that you had self-possession enough to fire at that other when he flew up, even if you did not get him.—Frank H. Kasson in American Cultivator.

Looking over the bill of fare that evening the young man noticed squab on it. "Miss Blank," he said, "do you like squab?" "No, I haven't any use for them. Why did you ask?" she replied. "I thought I might get one for you." "No, thank you," the girl said with a smile. "I wouldn't want one of the awful things around."

The young man looked at her in surprise. "I don't believe you know what a squab is," he ventured.

"Of course I do," she replied, feigning indignation.

"Well, what is a squab?" he asked.

"A squab is a woman Indian," said the girl from Kansas City.—Denver "Post."

Young Minister (dejectedly)—My sermons don't seem to please my people, and yet I tell them just what I think. Old Minister—That's where you're wrong. It isn't your business to tell them what you think, but to inform them concerning what you think they ought to think.—Toledo "Blade."

A good-natured old man said: "Some folks are always complaining about the weather, but I am very thankful when I wake up in the morning and find any weather at all."

The old colored parson arose in his pulpit and addressed his flock. "Bruddahs en sistahs, come on en git on de train foh Paradise. It lebs right away."

Then he glanced over his snoring congregation and shook his head sorrowfully.

"I reckon we better sidetrack dat train, deacon," he sighed.

"Why so, parson?" asked the deacon. In surprise.

"Kase deh's altogeddeh too many sleepers foh one train heah."

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# EYE AND EAR BOOK FREE

Dr. Curts' Free Eye and Ear Book tells of a Method by which people from every state in the Union as well as Canada were cured of Chronic Eye and Ear Troubles at their own homes by Mild Medicines. Most of these cases had been pronounced incurable by other doctors, but they wrote for this book, followed its advice, and today are cured. Tells how all diseases and defects of the Eye, such as Failing Eyesight, Cataract, Granulated Lids, Scums, Sore Eyes, etc., may be successfully treated by the patients in their own homes. No necessity of seeing a doctor and absolutely no interference with their daily duties.



This book, written by Dr. F. G. Curts, the famous Eye and Ear Specialist, tells how deaf people, except those born deaf, may be restored to perfect hearing. Tells how to quickly relieve and cure Distressing Head Noises, Ringing and Buzzing in the Ears, Discharging Ears and Catarrh (which causes most cases of deafness). This book tells all about the Mild Medicine Method used by Dr. Curts, which has restored sight and hearing to scores of supposedly incurable patients in every state. The Mild Medicine Method makes it entirely unnecessary to submit to an operation for any Eye or Ear trouble whatsoever.

## A Letter of Thanks

Lapine, Ala.  
Dear Doctor: I will drop you a few lines to-  
night. This leaves my little girl cured of her  
eye trouble. I certainly thank you for what  
you have done. You will find her on the group. I  
will close giving you my best wishes.

Yours truly,  
J. E. DAVIS.



## DR. F. G. CURTS, EYE AND EAR SPECIALIST.

## Under Many Obligations

Dr. Curts, Kansas City, Mo. Push, Ark.

Dear Dr.: I feel under many obligations to  
you. My eyes are well, I can see to attend to my  
business. I can see to go anywhere with my hat  
off the brightest noon-day. I boast to the  
boys that I can beat them shooting.

Very truly yours, JOHN R. BAKER.



## Cured in Three Months

Wilson, Minn.  
Dear Doctor: I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the  
good your Mild Medicine Method has done for me.  
I had been troubled more or less with weak and  
painful eyes for the past eight years or more, and  
after taking your treatment three months I feel  
entirely cured. I will be very glad to recommend  
it to any one as a safe and certain cure.

MRS. JULIA COLLITON.



Catarrh of 30 Years' Standing Cured  
Dear Dr. Curts: I am so glad to tell you that you have, with your  
Mild Treatment, cured me of that loathsome dis-  
ease, catarrh of the head, of twenty years stand-  
ing, which rendered me at times almost totally  
deaf and life hardly worth living. Now, after  
using your treatment only three months, I find  
myself completely cured, and can now hear as good  
as I ever did.

REV. P. C. NEWELL.



Cannot Thank You Enough  
Dear Dr. Curts: I am writing to you today to  
tell you that my wife's eyes are now all right.  
We cannot thank you enough for what you  
have done for her. She is 41 years old and does  
her own work and can see to go anywhere she  
wants to. Thanks to you, doctor, she can say  
that she is entirely well. C. H. WAHLMAHN,  
R. R. No. 1, Prairie Du Rocher, Randolph Co., Ill.

## Vision Clear As Can Be

LaSalle, Ill.  
About four years ago I noticed that my eyes  
were going to the bad, and I tried a few doctors,  
without satisfactory results, till last winter,  
when I decided to try your treatment. I will  
recommend your treatment to anyone suffering  
with eye disease.

Yours very truly,  
CHAS. OHLIGSCHLAGER.



## Can Hear Across the Street

Columbia City, Ind., Oct. 12, '06.  
Dear Doctor: I will endeavor to tell you what your Mild Method  
Medicine has done for me. I was so hard to hear  
anything or anyone talking. They had to get right  
close to me and then speak loud, or I could not  
hear them, or anyone talking in an ordinary tone.  
I could not understand a word and now I can hear  
my neighbors across the street.

Yours truly, MRS. J. M. HAPNER.



## Treatment Did More Than Claimed

Bancker, La.  
Dear Dr. Curts: Your very thoughtful letter reached me last  
night, and I now write from an eye that you  
brought to light in less than three months' treat-  
ment by mail. It would be quite an honor to my  
little ones to have a picture of Dr. Curts in their  
album—the man who brought light to their father's  
eye after twenty-nine years of blindness.

WM. CADE.



## Optic Nerve Trouble Gone

Wheaton, Minn.  
Dear Doctor: It affords me much pleasure to  
tell what your Mild Medicine Method has done for  
my eyes. I thank you with all my heart for the good  
results I have obtained. The trouble was that of  
the optic nerves. I took treatment for four months  
and am now glad to say that the eye trouble is  
gone. I know this has all been done through your  
Mild Medicine Method.

ANNA NEUMANN.



Nearly Deaf—Cured in Sixty Days  
MR. JOHN JONES, a railroad employee, of  
Ninth Street and Strom Avenue, Kansas City,  
Kas., was almost totally deaf, with incessant  
head noises, caused from catarrh, when he began  
the use of my Mild Medicine Method. Cured in  
sixty days.



Twenty-Nine Years of Blindness  
My Dear Doctor: I feel that I cannot thank you sufficiently for  
what you have done for me. My eyes had been  
giving me serious trouble for four years. Spots and  
specks constantly moving before my vision, dizzi-  
ness, and my hearing had become very much im-  
paired. I also had a continual buzzing in my head.  
I used your treatment one month and I am entire-  
ly cured. HENRY W. WARREN, 36 Penn St.

## Thanks From a Doctor

Cornellville, Mo.  
Kind Friend: As a physician I have met with  
and conquered numbers of cases of granulated lids,  
but my own eyes I could not cure. I had a bad case  
of granulated lids; although trying every remedy  
known to the old school of medicine my eyes got  
worse. I was well pleased and surprised to find my  
eyes cured with less than one month's treatment  
of your remedies.



## No More Head Noises

Lovilia, Ia., Nov. 8, 1905.  
Dear Dr. Curts: Your medicines are all right, they have  
done me great good. My head does not trouble me  
any more and my right ear, that has been a great  
trouble to me ever since I was two or three years  
old, seems to be entirely cured, no more head noises  
or roaring in the head. Yours respectfully,  
C. L. HIBBETS.



## The Cure Is Permanent

Kansas City, Mo., March 5, 1906.  
Dear Doctor: I feel it my duty to write to you  
and thank you for what you have done for me. It  
has been over two years since my eyes have been  
cured of granulated eyelids by your Mild Treat-  
ment. The cure has thus far been perfect and  
permanent. I hope you may live long to benefit  
others.

OTTO PEUSCHEL.



## Eyes And Ears Both Cured

Laneshorne, Pa.  
Before I commenced your treatment my sight  
at times seemed almost to leave me, everything  
would get black around me, but now I can see quite  
clear. It has now been four months since I have  
been under your treatment, and my eyes are feel-  
ing splendid—I believe they are entirely well—my  
hearing seems clear—no more ringing in my head.

Your friend, MRS. SARAH GARREN.



## Dr. Curts Makes The Following State- ment To The Readers Of This Paper:

MY entire professional life has been devoted to  
the treatment of diseases of the Eye and  
Ear. I have probably treated more cases  
and been more successful than any other living  
doctor. The larger portion of my patients I have  
never seen. By the aid of the Mild Medicine Method  
I am able to treat my patients as successfully as  
though they were to come to my office. I believe  
that any person having any Eye or Ear trouble  
should read my book, which I will gladly send free to  
any afflicted one. It will bring to them tidings of  
great joy. It will show how easy it is to regain per-  
fect sight and perfect hearing.

Every statement Dr. Curts makes is backed up by  
proof—proof that will stand the closest investigation.  
These pictures and letters are all genuine. He has  
hundreds of letters just as strong and convincing as  
these. His reputation is so firmly established that  
there is scarcely a town or hamlet where he cannot  
point to a cured patient.

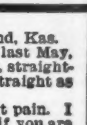
## Cross-Eyes Straightened In One Minute

Five hundred dollars will be paid by Dr. Curts for  
any case of Crossed or Turned Eyes that he fails to  
straighten in one minute without pain or chloroform.  
No matter how serious your affliction—no matter  
what other treatments you have tried—no matter  
what other doctors have told you—write for my book;  
it will cost you nothing, and will tell you how you  
can be cured at your own home.

DR. F. G. CURTS,  
261 Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Made No Mistake  
Dr. Curts treated me two years ago last May,  
and performed an operation successfully, straight-  
ening my left eye. My eye is now as straight as  
anyone's.  
The operation was performed without pain. I  
can very cheerfully say to you that if you are  
troubled with cross-eyes you will make no mistake  
in having Dr. Curts treat you. NAOMI CRAIG.



## Cross-Eyes

Meridian, Miss.  
I today take pleasure in thanking you for your  
skill in straightening my eyes. My eye had been  
crossed since a child, but can say by your won-  
derful method of straightening eyes my eye is as  
straight as anybody's. Thanking you again, I  
remain,

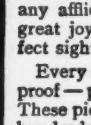
Yours truly,  
T. J. GIPSON.



## Daughter's Eyes Cured

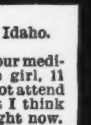
Pleasant View, Idaho.  
Dear Dr. Curts: I feel thankful to you for your medi-  
cine last winter. The eyes of my little girl, 11  
years of age, were so bad that she could not attend  
school, and with two months' treatment I think  
her eyes entirely cured, as they are all right now.

Yours truly,  
MRS. C. R. THOMAS.



Can Hear As Well as Ever  
Dear Doctor: I can truthfully say that I do think that I can  
hear just as well as I always did, as far as I know.  
I would not hesitate to use some more treatment  
if I thought it necessary, but as far as I know I  
don't think it any use for me to spend any more  
money for that.

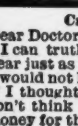
Yours very truly,  
MRS. WM. CHRISTOPHEL.



## Granulated Lids

Forty-five years I have been a sufferer with  
one of the worst cases of granulated eyelids ever  
known. I have doctored for years. I was totally  
blind in my right eye and so nearly blind in my  
left one that I would get lost in my front yard.  
In all I had enough to make me wish I had never  
seen the light of day. I wrote to Dr. Curts for  
treatment. My eyes began to improve at once,  
and now I can see to read and write. The granu-  
lations and swelling are entirely gone; the growth  
is disappearing rapidly; my drooped eyelid is raising; my  
eye lashes grow natural. And to whom is the credit due for  
all this? To Dr. Curts and his Mild Medical Treatment, be-  
cause he has made practically a new man of me. No wonder  
I think Dr. Curts the greatest man living.

CHAS. R. DAVIS, 735 A Street, Washington, D. C.



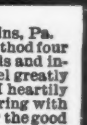
## Cross-Eyes All Right

Dear Dr. Curts: My eyes have gotten all right, and I  
am highly pleased with your treatment, and my  
advice to all who may be suffering with cross-eyes  
is to write to Kansas City and take your Mild  
Medicine Treatment. Hoping much success,  
Yours truly,  
W. E. MYERS.



Eyes Greatly Improved  
Dear Dr. Curts: I have now used your Mild Medicine Method four  
months, as prescribed for inflamed eyelids and in-  
flammation of the optic nerve. My eyes feel greatly  
improved and are also looking well. I heartily  
recommend your treatment to those suffering with  
any disease of the eye, and thank you for the good  
you did me.

(MISS) CARRIE A. KAUFFMAN.



## Cross-Eyes Straightened

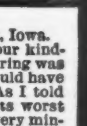
MR. ISAAC HOFFMAN, Quincy, Ill., was terri-  
bly disfigured with cross-eyes, both eyes turning  
in and upward. I straightened them and he is as  
happy as can be. Mr. Hoffman writes me: "In re-  
ply to your letter will say that since you straight-  
ened my eyes in May, 1900, six years ago, they have  
never given me any trouble whatever, and are in  
perfect line. I am entirely satisfied."

ISAAC HOFFMAN.



Her Eyes Perfectly Cured  
Arlington, Iowa.  
Dear Friend: I never shall forget your kind-  
ness to my wife, Mrs. Wheeland's suffering was  
something awful and I know that she would have  
become insane had it not been for you. As I told  
you before, my wife had Glaucoma in its worst  
form; her eyes and head gave her pain every min-  
ute, and we all expected the eye to burst. Every  
eye specialist we went to said nothing could be  
done, that her case was hopeless, but thanks to your great  
knowledge of this awful disease and to your Mild Medicine  
Treatment, her suffering was relieved and her eyes cured.  
If any person doubts that you can cure Glaucoma, send  
them to me and I will guarantee to satisfy them that you did  
all and more than you claimed to do.

C. J. WHEELAND.





# Merchandise from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales

SAVE 30 TO 50 PER CENT. ON YOUR PURCHASES.

THE CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY is the only concern in the world devoted to the purchase and sale of general stocks of merchandise of every kind from Sheriffs', Receivers' and other sales. We save you money. The wonderful opportunity that is now offered you to secure staple articles in every line at extremely low prices demands your closest attention. The way to make money is to save it. Our whole business is one of quick action. We have these goods today and tomorrow they may be sold. Don't delay. Bargains wait for no man. Send us your order today. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

## Felt Roofing 60c per Sq.

Only "Eagle" Brand, 100 sq. ft. . . . 60c  
3-ply . . . . . 80c  
We manufacture roofing with nails caps and cement, easy to put on; requires no coating; 100 square foot \$1.75  
Galvanized Rubber Roofing, guaranteed for 20 to 30 years. No coating required. Prices per 100 sq. ft. including nails, caps and cement for lava. 3-ply \$1.50. 5-ply \$1.75. Samples furnished FREE. Other grades also.

## PAINTS, 30 CENTS Per Gallon

Write for Color Card, Free  
Bara Paint, in barrel lots, per gal. . . . 30c  
Cold Water Paints, celebrated Abertine brand, cut-side use, fully guaranteed best assortment colors; 50 lb. lot, per lb. . . . 8c  
"Perfection" Mixed Paints, per gal. . . . 75c  
"Premier" Brand, 3-year low cost paint, per gal. . . . 50c  
Varnishes, Venetian Red, Oil, stains and everything in the paint and oil line.

## GASOLINE ENGINES \$55

This price for our high grade National Engine 1 1/2 H.P. manufactured. Simple. Other gasoline engines from \$25 to \$250  
Small Steam Engine and boiler and separator, from 2 H.P. to 10 H.P. . . . 100c  
Outfits, on skids, up to 35 H.P. Saw Mill Outfit, etc. Machinery of every kind.

## CHAIRS 50 CENTS

This is our price for strong, substantial, bow-backed, hollow seat chairs, 1,000 boxes, like cut. Per set \$6. 700 handsome library and dining chairs, saddle seats and cane seats. Prices from \$5 to \$25.  
Fancy sewing rockers, gold oak, fully polished, worth \$2.50, our price \$1.25. Genuine leather rockers, \$12.00. Best willow rockers, \$1.75.

## Enameled Refrigerators, \$6

100 high grade, most sanitary and perfect refrigerators manufactured, made by the largest and best factory of its kind in the world. Bought by us at manufacturers' sale. Perfect in every way. These refrigerators, by their peculiar construction, have a continued circulation of fresh, pure air, expelling all impure air from chambers. They have large iron chambers, roomy provision chambers, excellent wood slat shelves; the only refrigerator made in which you can keep milk, butter, cheese, vegetables, fruit, fish, mutton or poultry at the same time and not contaminate each other. They are enameled on wood, insuring cleanliness and sanitation. Absolutely guaranteed in every way. Ice capacity, 60 lbs., 80 lbs., 100 lbs., 120 lbs., 150 lbs., 200 lbs., 250 lbs., 300 lbs., 400 lbs., 500 lbs., 600 lbs., 700 lbs., 800 lbs., 900 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 1,200 lbs., 1,500 lbs., 2,000 lbs., 2,500 lbs., 3,000 lbs., 4,000 lbs., 5,000 lbs., 6,000 lbs., 7,000 lbs., 8,000 lbs., 9,000 lbs., 10,000 lbs., 12,000 lbs., 15,000 lbs., 20,000 lbs., 25,000 lbs., 30,000 lbs., 40,000 lbs., 50,000 lbs., 60,000 lbs., 70,000 lbs., 80,000 lbs., 90,000 lbs., 100,000 lbs., 120,000 lbs., 150,000 lbs., 200,000 lbs., 250,000 lbs., 300,000 lbs., 400,000 lbs., 500,000 lbs., 600,000 lbs., 700,000 lbs., 800,000 lbs., 900,000 lbs., 1,000,000 lbs., 1,200,000 lbs., 1,500,000 lbs., 2,000,000 lbs., 2,500,000 lbs., 3,000,000 lbs., 4,000,000 lbs., 5,000,000 lbs., 6,000,000 lbs., 7,000,000 lbs., 8,000,000 lbs., 9,000,000 lbs., 10,000,000 lbs., 12,000,000 lbs., 15,000,000 lbs., 20,000,000 lbs., 25,000,000 lbs., 30,000,000 lbs., 40,000,000 lbs., 50,000,000 lbs., 60,000,000 lbs., 70,000,000 lbs., 80,000,000 lbs., 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